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Algeria... 6.00 Dhs. Israel... 1.00 NIS 3.00 Crow... 1.000 NIS  
Australia... 2.25 Aus. 2.000 Lfr. Portugal... 170 Esc.  
Belgium... 0.000 Dfr. Jordan... 1.00 Ddr... 8.00 P.  
Brazil... 500 P. Kenya... 500 Shs. 45 Raps. of Ireland 80 P.  
Cyprus... 0.000 Cyp. 500 P. Saudi Arabia 7.00 R.  
Denmark... 12.00 Dkr. Lebanon... 11.500 L.L. 100 Sdr... 165 P.  
Egypt... 0.000 E.P. 1.000 L.L. 1.000 Sdr... 100 Sdr.  
Finland... 0.000 F.M. Luxembourg 50 L.P. Switzerland 2.00 S.F.  
France... 0.000 F. 175 Esc. Tunisia... 1.000 Dn.  
Germany... 2.00 D.M. Morocco... 10.00 P. Turkey... 1.000 L.  
Great Britain... 0.000 G.B. 1.000 P. U.A.E. 1.000 Dn.  
Greece... 170 Dr. Norway... 10.00 Nkr. U.S. \$ (for 100 Sdr)  
Hong Kong... 1.000 H.K. 1.000 P. Yugoslavia 200 D.D.



**Rumors on End of Martial Law Spread in China**  
A policeman checking the bag of a visitor to Tiananmen Square on Tuesday as rumors abounded in Beijing that martial law would end Wednesday. The rumors could not be confirmed, and such rumors have often proved incorrect. But an Asian diplomat suggested that this time the speculation had some basis and that a major faction of China's leadership was trying to have martial law lifted.

## Comecon Talks Become Heated

Prague and Budapest Disapprove Of 2-Month Moratorium on Future

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service  
SOFIA — The Soviet Union and some of its allies argued openly on Tuesday over the future of Comecon, the Soviet-dominated and virtually bankrupt trading bloc.  
At a high-level conference that opened Tuesday in Sofia, Soviet leaders and some of their East European partners endorsed setting up a commission to study the future of the trade bloc over the next two months. The commission will return with proposals to radically restructure Comecon while preserving some of the organization's powers.  
The move was strongly opposed by Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the most economically independent states in the 10-nation Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. They indicated that they were ready to quit Comecon immediately, leaving a mere shell that would allow them to negotiate bilateral agreements with all their trading partners, both in the East and the West.  
The delegation from the Soviet Union, which for years has used Comecon to wield almost total financial control over its neighbors, insisted that differences had more to do with tim-

## Prague Tells Moscow To Withdraw All Troops Before End of This Year

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune  
The Czechoslovak authorities have told the Soviet Union to pull out all its 80,000 troops from Czechoslovakia by the end of this year, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday in Prague.  
U.S. officials said they expected the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to meet the deadline and also to announce by year's end the withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Hungary and possibly Poland.  
Prague's announcement — thrown into sharp political relief because it coincided with the public debate about dismantling the Soviet-backed trading bloc, Comecon — was seen as a major new indication of ending Soviet control in Eastern Europe and the accelerated disintegration of the Warsaw Pact's ability to deploy Soviet forces in neighboring nations.  
"I suggest that the Soviet troops should withdraw from Czechoslovakia by the end of 1990," Lubos Dobrovsky, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, was quoted as saying by the official Czech press agency, CTK. Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives are scheduled to start discussions on the issue later this month.  
Czechoslovakia's unilateral announcement of a deadline, Western officials said, was the latest sign of crumbling in the Warsaw Pact that

## Japanese Invest in Hungary Suzuki to Build Country's First Automobile Plant

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service  
TOKYO — In Japan's biggest investment yet in Eastern Europe, and its first effort to capitalize on the region's popular uprisings, Suzuki Motor Co. agreed Tuesday to build an automobile manufacturing plant in Hungary as part of a joint venture.  
The 20 billion yen (\$138 million) factory, Hungary's first for making automobiles, is to be built at Esztergom, 30 miles, or about 40 kilometers, north of Budapest. Construction is to start next summer.  
Suzuki reached the agreement after five years of on-again, off-again negotiations with the Hungarian government, and then only after the Japanese government, as part of its aid package to Eastern Europe, decided to heavily subsidize the venture.  
Japanese officials were particularly anxious to close the deal in time for Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's visit to Hungary next week. Mr. Kaifu began a tour of the region on Monday and is discharging about \$1 billion in foreign aid, primarily low-interest loans.  
"We have been talking about this for years, and only now have we been able to overcome the obstacles," said Osamu Suzuki, the president of the company.  
Mr. Suzuki said he would fly to Hungary on Thursday to sign the deal.  
While many commentators here



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, left, and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan inspecting an honor guard Tuesday in Bonn. Mr. Kaifu, starting a 10-day visit to Europe, announced that Japan would give \$1.2 billion in aid to Hungary and Poland. Page 2.

## East Unnerves the West's Left Communists in Western Europe Are Struggling to Survive

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service  
PARIS — Having seen their political influence "wane throughout the 1980s," the Communist parties of Western Europe are now being shaken by painful soul-searching and bitter infighting as they struggle to survive the collapse of traditional Communist governments in Eastern Europe.  
In France and Portugal, long-time pro-Soviet Communist leaders are facing new challenges: from change-minded sectors of their parties, while the Spanish Communist Party has opted for working through a United Left coalition including non-Marxists.  
Even the Italian party, which broke with Moscow in the 1970s, recognizes that its position as Italy's second political force has been threatened by recent events in Eastern Europe. It is now thinking of changing its name and dropping its hammer-and-sickle symbol.  
At the heart of the debate is the question of how Communist parties in industrial democracies can dissociate themselves from the Eastern Europe collapse without betraying their leftist principles.  
"Communism has not yet existed anywhere," argued Amice Le Pors, who is campaigning for change in the French party. "In my view, it remains a high ideal. What's being condemned today is the perversion of socialism in the form of Stalinism, and not socialism itself."  
Yet while trying to emphasize Marxist theory over Stalinist practice, most Western leftists concede that they cannot ignore events in Eastern Europe.  
"The context in which our exceptional originality existed has changed," said Achille Occhetto, head of the Italian party.

**Kiosk**  
**Peru Gunmen Slay Ex-Official**  
LIMA (NYT) — Assassins believed to be Maoist guerrillas shot a former Peruvian defense minister to death Tuesday as he drove to a middle-class neighborhood here, the police reported.  
No group claimed responsibility for the assassination of Enrique Lopez Albujar, a retired army general who served as defense minister until last May. But it appeared he had become the most prominent victim of the 10-year-old insurgency of the Shining Path rebel group, which has claimed 17,000 lives since 1980.

**General News**  
The United States has postponed plans to deploy U.S. ships off Colombia. Page 3.  
The Salvadoran Army is divided over the accusations in the murder of six Jesuits. Page 3.  
**Business/Finance**  
West German stocks rose sharply, helped by buying from Japan. Page 9.  
**Crossword** Page 7.  
**Pew Close**  
The Dollar in New York  
DM 1.6735  
Pound 1.658  
Yen 144.95  
FF 6.704

## Vietnam to Cambodia: A Journey Through Time

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service  
PHNOM PENH — The road from Ho Chi Minh City to Phnom Penh leads backward in time, from a primitive rural 20th-century society to a still more primitive 19th-century society.  
The road out of Ho Chi Minh City, the former Saigon, is thronged with traffic: bicycles, motor scooters, pedicabs and oxen carrying women in conical hats to market with their produce. Auto traffic slows to the pace of the bicycles, which dominate the road.  
Along the road are reminders of the Vietnam War. On one side, behind a wall topped with barbed wire, are the barracks and other buildings once used by American soldiers. Nearby are the prisons and re-education camps where Hanoi punished the Vietnamese who cooperated with the United States.  
The road leads past the War Museum. Displayed there, around a quiet garden, are an American tank equipped with a flamethrower "used in burning villages of South Vietnam," a howitzer used by U.S. forces in "numerous criminal acts" against Vietnam; a helicopter gunship used by "U.S. imperialists"; and dozens of American bombs, grenades and machine guns.  
Outside Ho Chi Minh City are huge fields of rice, being harvested by men and women of all ages. Vietnam says its economy is now as healthy as at any time since the war and reports that it exported rice in 1989 for the first time in years.  
The drive from Ho Chi Minh City to the border with Cambodia makes up nearly half of the six-hour drive to Phnom Penh, even though it covers only one-third of the distance. Travel is slower in Vietnam because traffic is heavier, and there are more settlements than in Cambodia.  
At the border are two soaring arches — one labeled Vietnam, the other Kampuchea — separated by a no-man's-land. This is the route by which Vietnamese troops withdrew last year after occupying Cambodia for more than 10 years. Customs inspectors on both sides of the border carefully search Western visitors in trucks and cars.  
Local smugglers using more primitive means of transportation pass through much more easily. A few hundred yards from the official border-crossing point is a path through which thousands of Vietnamese and Cambodians pass back and forth every day without so much as a glance from the immigration and customs inspectors.  
In an open field there, they have set up a smugglers' market for buying and selling bicycles, motorcycles, blue jeans, cigarettes and other goods from Thailand, Singapore and even Japan. Vietnam and Cambodia allow such transactions as a way to satisfy their people's appetite for consumer goods.  
The differences between the two countries become evident immediately after crossing the border.  
The vegetation is lush in Cambodia. Scores of palm trees mark the Cambodian side of the border. For some reason, there are none to be seen on the Vietnamese side.

## Bonn and Madrid Play Down EMS Talk

By Richard E. Smith  
International Herald Tribune  
FRANKFURT — West Germany and Spain played down Tuesday speculation of a further realignment of the EMS following the Italian lira's adjustment within the system at the weekend.  
Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl said that another realignment of the EMS was "not on the agenda" and that "major players in the system do not want it."  
Speaking to reporters after a meeting of European Community central bankers in Basel, Mr. Pöhl restated a belief that he had expressed last year, when he pointed to the reluctance of politicians to allow a realignment.  
Sources close to the Spanish central bank also played down market speculation that Spain might in the near future follow Italy and narrow the bands for the movement of the peseta within the exchange-rate mechanism of the EMS.  
Italy moved Friday to cut its band to 2.25 percent rather than 6 percent above or below its reference point in the system, bringing it into line with all other currencies in the system except the peseta, which remains at 6 percent.  
Analysts strongly doubted any near-term action by Spain, which only brought its peseta into the system last June and which is battling with inflation and a gaping current-account deficit.  
Currency experts believe tensions might provoke a realignment of some weaker currencies in several months, but tended to doubt that the crucial cross-rate of the French franc and the Deutsche mark would be adjusted.  
"The French are totally committed against a change in their currency but we might see a mini-crisis with the Danish krone, Irish punt or Spanish peseta late this winter or early this spring," said Brendan See EMS, Page 10.



The ornate Royal Palace in Phnom Penh, which is both a six-hour drive and an impressive step back in time from Ho Chi Minh City.



# Japan Giving Aid To Eastern Europe

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

BONN — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan announced an aid package of \$1.2 billion on Tuesday to help Hungary and Poland move into free-market economies.

Mr. Kaifu told Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn that Western Europe, Japan and the United States must shape a new world order. He then flew to West Berlin to deliver a speech at the building that served as the Japanese Embassy when Japan and Germany led the Axis assault in World War II.

"Japan learned from Europe the values of freedom and democracy," Mr. Kaifu said. "It is incumbent upon us, the industrialized democracies, not to fall into complacency for having made the correct choice for freedom, democracy and the market economy."

He said Japan would contribute \$150 million to the Polish Stabilization Fund, \$25 million in emergency food aid to Poland and \$25 million in technical assistance to Poland and Hungary, despite some opposition in Japan to spending money on the reconstruction of Eastern Europe.

The Export-Import Bank of Japan will lend Hungary and Poland \$500 million each to help them finance the transition from a centralized Communist economy to a market economy.

At the start of his 10-day tour of Europe, Mr. Kaifu sought to impress upon West German officials that Japan is ready to step out of its traditional emphasis on Asia and use its economic might and political influence to foster change in Eastern Europe.

At home, Mr. Kaifu's trip is widely perceived as an attempt to improve a difficult political situation.

"The many incidents that have occurred in Eastern Europe in 1989 will go down in history as the greatest events that have happened in the second half of the 20th century," he said in Berlin. "The history of mankind moves forward with the courage to correct past mistakes."

Japan's aid is limited to Hungary and Poland and does not include

East Germany, Czechoslovakia or Bulgaria. Aid to those countries could come later if their governments move firmly toward a free-market system, said Shigeo Takenaka, Mr. Kaifu's spokesman.

"But unless there is a firm commitment to transform those economies and their political systems, money could be wasted," he said.

Mr. Kaifu will also visit France, Italy, the Vatican, Britain, Hungary and Poland. He hopes to strengthen ties with the European Community, and he will ask Western powers to continue aid to developing Asian countries even as Eastern Europe dominates attention.

In a two-hour session with Mr. Kohl, Mr. Kaifu endorsed the chancellor's plan for German reunification, stressing that a single German state should come as part of the creation of an integrated Europe.

Mr. Kohl welcomed the aid to Eastern Europe, but he also told Mr. Kaifu that Japan should open its markets to more West German products.

"Only then can our trade rise to a level corresponding to the high level of development of our economies," Mr. Kohl said.

Last year, the value of Japanese goods imported by West Germany was more than twice that of West German goods sent to Japan.

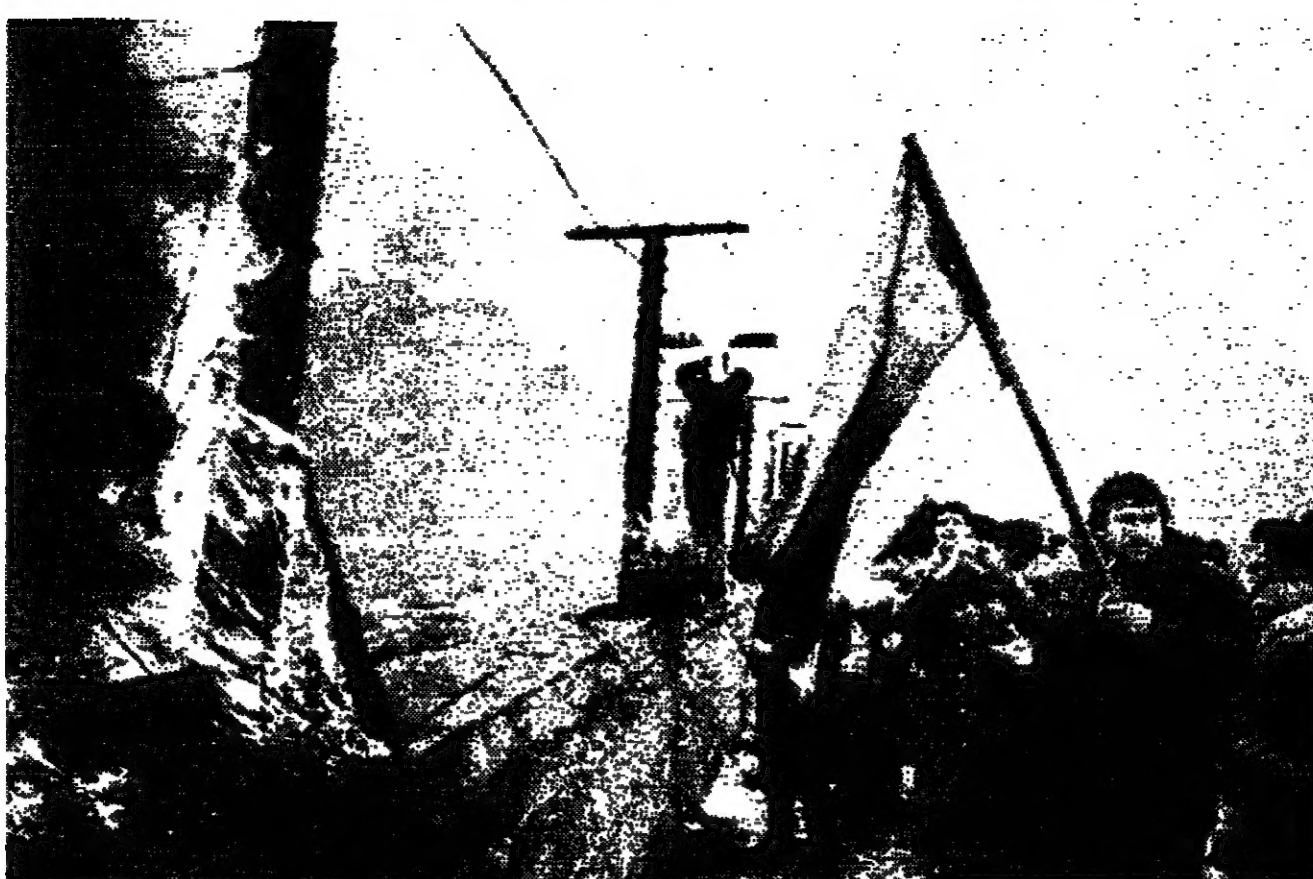
West Germany is Japan's third-largest trading partner, after the United States and South Korea. West Germany ranks second among nations in imports of Japanese goods, but only eighth in sales to Japan.

Japan is also spreading the word in Europe that it is ready to return to more normal relations with China, despite the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in June.

"What happened in Tiananmen Square is unpardonable," Mr. Takenaka said. "But it is not a good policy to let the Chinese take an increasingly isolationist stance."

Mr. Kaifu told Mr. Kohl that a high-level Chinese official would visit Tokyo later this month.

The Japanese prime minister returned to Bonn on Tuesday to meet with President Richard von Weizsäcker. He will go to Brussels on Wednesday.



With their flag at the fore, Soviet Azerbaijanis demonstrated for access to Iran, destroying part of the fence that lines the border.

# Lithuanian Poll Shows Secession Bolstered Party

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The prestige of the Lithuanian Communist Party has skyrocketed since its decision last month to defy President Mikhail Gorbachev and declare independence from Moscow, according to official poll results.

Mr. Gorbachev, who will visit Lithuania this week, has called the party's move a "blow to perestroika," his restructuring program. And Vadim A. Medvedev, a Politburo member, has accused the Lithuanian Communists of making an "unlawful" decision.

But a poll taken by the Academy of Sciences of Lithuania indicated that 82 percent of the republic's population approved of the party's split with Moscow. Moreover, the poll showed that the most popular politician in the republic is the party leader, Algirdas Brauskas.

The increased popularity of the

party has also caused a degree of confusion in Sajudis. The poll indicated that group's leaders, most of them academics from Vilnius and Kaunas, had lost popularity.

"Sajudis doesn't quite know where it is headed for the moment," said one of its leaders, Arvydas Juozaitis. At a recent meeting of Sajudis, the leadership announced that it would try to regain the initiative by holding a congress on Feb. 3 to smooth the way to the Feb. 24 legislative elections.

The elections will feature not only Sajudis and the Communist Party, but also Greens, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Democrats and other small parties.

Sajudis announced Tuesday that it would stage demonstrations during Mr. Gorbachev's trip to show support for:

- The removal of Red Army troops from Lithuania soil.
- A legal renunciation of the

travels in 1939 and 1940 that put Lithuania in the Soviet sphere of influence.

• Compensation "for the losses and the genocide of the Lithuanian people and their exile, as well as for the destruction of Lithuania's environment, material goods and national values."

Mr. Gorbachev's mission to Lithuania is a delicate one. As the poll results indicate, he cannot isolate the "declaration of independence" as the work of a few isolated radicals, nor can he count on much support within the republic if he attacks the move.

The Lithuanians are expecting something more subtle, a compromise that might slow down the movement for independence somewhat, while trying to harness the political activity as an engine of support for perestroika.

Chances for compromise are far dimmer in Transcaucasia.

The rioting and demonstrations along the Iranian border with Azerbaijan appear to have calmed somewhat. Following talks in Moscow between Soviet and Iranian officials, Azerbaijani officials have promised that citizens will now be able to travel more freely to northern Iran. But the situation in the region remains tense.

The Azerbaijani party leader, Abdul-Rahman Vezirov, went to the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region on Tuesday to negotiate with its Armenian counterparts. But rather than meet with him, the officials left the building.

The Armenian enclave is by government order under the control of surrounding Azerbaijan. But the Armenian legislature has taken up a proposal to ignore the decree and include financing for Nagorno-Karabakh in its next budget.

# Ethnic Talks Are 'Heated' In Bulgaria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOFIA — A roundtable conference called to work out a compromise on the problems over Bulgaria's ethnic Turkish minority met here Tuesday in an atmosphere dominated by suspicion, the national radio reported.

Diplomats said they heard Tuesday closed-door session was "very heated."

The conference includes representatives of 65 organizations, including Bulgarian nationalists and independent groups.

It will meet until the end of this week to draft a compromise formula reconciling the interests of Turkish-speaking Muslims and those of the Bulgarians in areas where the population is mixed.

At the same time, the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Turkey opened talks in Kuwait on restoring the civil rights of Bulgaria's Turkish minority and future relations between the two states.

Bulgarian radio said there was suspicion among members of the Front for the Defense of National Interests, a group formed to fight the new government's plan to repeal legislation of the former government designed to cut off the Muslim minority from its Turkish roots.

The Communist leadership of Petar Mladenov, bowing to pressure from opposition groups, has announced measures to restore the right of Bulgarian Turks to use their Turkish names, speak Turkish in public and practice their religion.

But Bulgarian nationalists said restoration of linguistic and patriotic rights for the Turkish minority might encourage ideas of political autonomy for ethnic Turks with the prospect of a Cyprus-like situation in Bulgaria.

It was announced in London that the widow of Georgi Markov, the Bulgarian emigre who is believed to have been murdered in 1978 by a poisoned umbrella tip, went to Bulgaria seeking more information on the case.

The Foreign Office said Tuesday that embassy staff members in Sofia had been instructed to offer full cooperation to Annabel Markov during her visit. (AFP, AP)

# Fugitive East German Is Freed in West Berlin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — A West Berlin public prosecutor on Tuesday freed Alexander Schalk-Goldkowsky, a former senior official in East Germany who is wanted there on charges of currency fraud.

Prosecutor Dietrich Schultz said he had rejected an East German request for Mr. Schalk-Goldkowsky's extradition because there were insufficient grounds to open legal proceedings against him.

He gave himself up to West Berlin authorities at the beginning of December after fleeing from East Germany, where he was foreign currency chief. He was accused in his absence of having run a secret arms export business and of having embezzled funds. He was expelled from the Communist Party and stripped of his post.

When he gave himself up, he offered to return 60 million Deutsche marks (\$35 million in Swiss bank accounts that he controlled). He is also alleged to have illegally built sumptuous houses for himself and Communist Party associates, including former members of the Politburo.

In West Berlin, a senior member of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union called on Tuesday for United Nations supervision of the East German elections scheduled in the spring.

The demand coincided with growing criticism in both East and West Germany of the East German Communist Party, which has been accused of manipulating its control of the government to gain electoral advantages.

More than 100,000 people demonstrated on Monday night in several East German cities demanding German reunification and calling for the dissolution of the Communist Party.

A Christian Democratic Union member, Alfred Dreger, said Tuesday that East Germans knew well that national elections scheduled for the spring would give them an opportunity to "finally put an end to the party dictatorship of the SED," as the Communist Party is known.

The head of the far-right Republican Party in West Germany, Franz Schönhuber, said Tuesday that his party wanted to contest the East German elections and was banking "not on a placing but on victory."

At a news conference in West Berlin, Mr. Schönhuber said that 11 members of his party had been arrested in East Germany and that East German immigration officials had not allowed him to enter the country.

Mr. Schönhuber said earlier that he had been turned back at a Berlin



Alexander Schalk-Goldkowsky, East Germany's former currency chief, whose extradition was barred by West Berlin.

# Revolution in Danger, A Ceausescu Foe Warns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CLUJ, Romania — A leading dissident during the Ceausescu dictatorship, Dolina Cornes, warned Tuesday that the Romanian revolution was in danger of being taken over by former Communists who took power after the overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu.

A member of the 145-member National Salvation Committee, she called on workers to take to the streets.

"Now is the time to demonstrate," she said in an interview at her home in Cluj, in northwestern Romania. "If the workers are strong then they can keep the revolution going."

A Soviet-style regime on the Gorbachev model is "not good enough," she said. "We want a Western-style democracy."

She said she had put her concern to the leadership. "But they say one thing and then another," she said. "They don't listen to me."

"The people are unhappy, every day workers come to see me and say: 'Why did you carry out the revolution? Can't you see that the same old people are still in power?'" she said. "People are beginning to control the situation with fear and threats."

She said workers had told her that they were receiving indirect threats, telling them to keep quiet and not to make trouble.

"There have been anonymous threats," she said. "No one knows where they are coming from, but they are beginning to frighten the people."

She was imprisoned in 1987 for writing an open letter criticizing Mr. Ceausescu's policy of destroying thousands of villages and moving peasants to agro-industrial complexes.

She was placed under house arrest and reported that she was beaten by the Securitate secret police on three occasions.

The 60-year-old former professor of French said the heads of the Securitate were still walking the streets of Cluj.

"They are almost free men," she said. "Their trials keep being delayed and delayed, and people tell me they have seen them walking the streets."

She said she was worried that Romanian society was again being paralyzed by a spreading climate of fear under the leadership of the National Salvation Committee, which took power after the downfall of Mr. Ceausescu on Dec. 22.

She said she was also concerned that elections the committee has scheduled for April gave emerging political parties too little time to prepare and put them at a disadvantage to the committee, which has many disaffected Communists among its membership.

Meanwhile, two police officers were given prison sentences of 12 years 6 months on Tuesday for killing civilians who attacked police headquarters in the central Romanian town of Sibiu during the revolution.

An official in Sibiu said the two, Captain Varga Liviu and Lieutenant Marcu Aurel, were sentenced for killing two people and wounding 11 at the height of the uprising. It was the second day of hearings

# Expelled Germans Seek Polish Lands

Reuters

BONN — Germans driven from Eastern Europe after World War II demanded Tuesday that their reunified Germany include their lost homelands in Poland.

Speaking out against growing demands for Bonn to recognize Poland's current western border, the Expellees Association, a key rightist pressure group, said the resulting of East and West Germany was inevitable.

But its general secretary, Hartmut Koschyk, rejected criticism like that of Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who said last week: "Whoever keeps open the question of the Polish border closes the door on Germany unity."

Mr. Koschyk told journalists:

# Rebels Report Phnom Penh Attack

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Khmer Rouge guerrillas said Tuesday that they had attacked the Cambodian capital with grenades, forcing the prime minister to flee across the border to Vietnam and killing soldiers and police officers.

The attack could not be verified. Both sides have exaggerated victories to improve negotiating positions in any future peace talks.

The attack, which the Khmer Rouge said occurred on Saturday, would be the most serious on Phnom Penh, which has mainly been spared in the 11-year war between guerrilla forces and the Vietnamese-installed government.

"There is no alternative to reunification, there is no reason to delay it. Everyone knows that Germans will not give up one-third of their territory and 550 years of German history for nothing."

The issue of former German territories ceded to Poland and the Soviet Union after the war has split politicians in Bonn and threatened to overshadow moves toward German unity.

Bonn has in practice long given up any claims to the territories, and most leading politicians support a formal declaration recognizing Poland's eastern border.

But Chancellor Helmut Kohl, concerned about rightist votes in general elections in December, has repeatedly refused to do so. He unveiled a program for German

unity in November but did not say whether he thought the eastern territories should be included in a reunified nation.

Mr. Koschyk, whose association groups survivors and descendants of more than 13 million Germans who fled or were expelled from Eastern Europe after World War II, said Bonn would not have to demand all former German lands back.

"It should be a priority of a reunified Germany to seek a compromise with Poland that would be acceptable to both sides," he said.

The new border could be "somewhere in the middle" between Poland's current frontier and the eastern fringes of the former German Reich, he added.

# Miners Strike In Poland, Urging Industry Changes

Reuters

WARSAW — Coal miners staged a two-hour strike on Tuesday at a mine in southern Poland, hoping to push the Solidarity-led government to make changes in the coal industry, the official press agency PAP reported.

The strikers at the Jastrzebie mine near the industrial city of Katowice called for changes in the management structure and greater freedom of coal prices, the agency said. It did not say how many miners participated in the strike.

It was the first time that miners had gone on strike since more than 40 years of Communist rule ended in September and a government led by the Solidarity trade union movement took power. Miners have threatened to stage similar one-hour protests on Jan. 16 in the neighboring province of Walbrzych.

The government has already dissolved a bureaucratic body that controlled mines, given many mines financial independence and increased coal prices fivefold. It still controls prices, but says it plans to free them eventually.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Congressmen Urge Pretoria Sanctions

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — A U.S. congressional delegation, completing a five-day fact-finding tour of South Africa, urged Tuesday that punitive economic sanctions be greatly tightened because, the members said, despite recent changes, the apartheid system remains essentially intact.

The three-member delegation, led by Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, said that although there had been some "positive developments" initiated by President Frederik W. de Klerk, the steps "leave the most significant elements of the apartheid system of white domination wholly unchanged."

"The tragic reality seems to be that while those in control of the white minority government believe that the changes that have already occurred in South Africa are profound," Mr. Wolpe said, "South Africa's vast, excluded majority is keenly aware that government leaders have yet to come to terms with the transformation of South Africa into a nonracial democracy."

## Space Shuttle Columbia Is Launched

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The space shuttle Columbia was launched Tuesday on a mission to put a navy communications satellite into orbit and retrieve an 11-ton orbiting science laboratory.

The mission, scheduled to be the second-longest shuttle flight ever, is the first of 10 planned in 1990 as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration continues its recovery from the 1986 Challenger disaster. Liftoff was three weeks behind schedule, delayed in December by launch problems and on Monday by low-lying clouds.

Once in orbit, the astronauts set up their computers for flight, unpacked equipment, removed their lift-off suits and began activating experiments. Mission Control reported all systems aboard Columbia were "very clean."

## Iran Radicals Agree to Ease Criticism

NICOSIA (AP) — Radical members of the Iranian parliament submitted on Tuesday to a warning from the spiritual leader, Ali Khamenei, to back the government, Tehran radio reported. The opposition reported the arrest of a senior cleric critical of the administration.

The legislators' move, on the surface at least, appeared to dampen a barrage of criticism of President Hashemi Rafsanjani's policies in the last few weeks. The discussion brought into the open a power struggle between Mr. Rafsanjani and the former interior minister, Ali Akbar Mohtashami.

The radio broadcast, monitored in Nicosia, quoted the parliament speaker, Mahdi Karubi, a radical, as saying, "Today, when an excellent force is in charge of the executive, all of us have a revolutionary and religious duty to help him solve the difficulties to the best of his ability."

## Mobutu Postpones Talks on Angola

LISBON (AP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has indefinitely postponed a meeting of eight African leaders who were to discuss efforts to end the civil war in Angola, the Angolan press agency ANGOP said Tuesday.

The report, monitored in Lisbon, said Mr. Mobutu postponed the meeting in a message to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. The leaders were to meet on Wednesday in Luanda, the Angolan capital. Officials in Kinshasa, Zaire, said Mr. Mobutu thought that more time was needed to prepare the meeting after Mr. dos Santos presented an eight-point plan for ending hostilities in a New Year's Day speech.

In the speech, Mr. dos Santos rejected a cease-fire plan proposed by Mr. Mobutu, saying it omitted important principles agreed to in June at a meeting between Mr. dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, the main rebel leader.

## Kashmiris Kill a New Delhi Official

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Militants in the north Indian state of Kashmir killed an Indian intelligence official Tuesday, and at least 25 people were wounded in clashes between the police and mobs as violence flared for the second consecutive day.

A special committee on Kashmir set up by Prime Minister Vishwanath Prasad Singh met here Tuesday to review the situation. "It is as if the state is under total siege," a senior Indian official said. "We will have to do something strong unless we reconcile ourselves to the loss of the state and the options for the Indian government are very limited."

The intelligence officer was killed by unidentified gunmen in the town of Baramulla as he walked to the local market, the Press Trust of India said. India is attributing the growing unrest in Kashmir to Muslim militants, who it says are supported by and trained in Pakistan. Pakistan has denied the accusations, but militants from Kashmir have based there.

## Correction

The Fleming Flagship Fund was misidentified in the umbrella funds chart in the Personal Investing section on Monday. Also, the TR Worldwide Strategy Fund has total assets of \$40 million, and the minimum investment is \$5,000.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Warns Travelers on Risky Areas

WASHINGTON (IHT) — The State Department says that because "random violence" still exists in Romania after the change in government, there American travelers should exercise "extreme caution." But it said that violence was diminishing and that there had been no direct threat against Americans.

The department also advises that martial law is still in effect in parts of Beijing and Tibet. It recommends that American travelers to China exercise caution, avoid going out after dark and refrain from photographing troops or military facilities.

In other advisories, the department cautioned on Liberia, especially regions bordering the Ivory Coast, although the situation in the capital, Monrovia, "remains unaffected." It also advised against unnecessary travel in northern Senegal because of "unsettled conditions, including shooting incidents" along the frontier with Mauritania. The department recommends that U.S. citizens register with the American embassies in all problem countries they visit.

Continental Airlines will offer one-way tickets to and from Texas cities as low as \$39 to fill seats that otherwise would go empty. Called TexSavers, the fares went into effect on Tuesday and Wednesday between all Texas cities that Continental serves, except El Paso, and between Houston and New Orleans, Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Tickets must be bought 21 days in advance, are nonrefundable and subject to availability. The fare between Oklahoma City and Tulsa from Houston is \$19 one way, and for Texas flights involving El Paso \$39 one way. Unrestricted fares are marked at \$39, \$59 and \$79.

Lufthansa plans to resume flights between Hamburg and New York in March after a 10-year gap. The service is to begin March 25. (APF)

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	P		HIGH	LOW	P
Amsterdam	10	6	0	Bangkok	84	74	0
Antwerp	10	6	0	Beijing	32	22	0
Berlin	10	6	0	Calcutta	84	74	0
Bombay	84	74	0	Chongqing	62	52	0
Buenos Aires	74	64	0	Colombo	84	74	0
Cardiff	10	6	0	Delhi	84	74	0
Cairo	74	64	0	Dhaka	84	74	0
Copenhagen	10	6	0	Hankow	62	52	0
Dallas	74	64	0	Harbin	32	22	0
Dublin	10	6	0	Hong Kong	84	74	0
Edinburgh	10	6	0	Kobe	62	52	0
Geneva	10	6	0	London	10	6	0
Helsinki	10	6	0	Los Angeles	74	64	0
Hong Kong	84	74	0	Manila	84	74	0
London	10	6	0	Medan	84	74	0
Lyons	10	6	0	Osaka	62	52	0
Madrid	10	6	0	Perth	84	74	0
Moscow	10	6	0	Port Moresby	84	74	0
Munich	10	6	0	Rangoon	84	74	0
Nairobi	84	74	0	Seoul	62	52	0
Paris	10	6	0	Singapore	84	74	0
Prague	10	6	0	Taipei	62	52	0
Reykjavik	10	6	0	Tokyo	62	52	0
Rome	10	6	0				
Stockholm	10	6	0				
Sydney	74	64	0				
Taipei	62	52	0				
Tokyo	62	52	0				
Winnipeg	10	6	0				
Zurich	10	6	0				

AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW	P		HIGH	LOW	P
Algiers	84	74	0	Buenos Aires	74	64	0
Cairo	74	64	0	Caracas	84	74	0
Cape Town	84	74	0	Guatemala	84	74	0
Harare	84	74	0	Havana	84	74	0
Jozi	84	74	0	Managua	84	74	0
La Paz	84	74	0	Medan	84	74	0
Lima	84	74	0	Montevideo	84	74	0
Luanda	84	74	0	Nairobi	84	74	0
Maputo	84	74	0	San Jose	84	74	0
Mejico	84	74	0	Santiago	84	74	0
Port of Spain	84	74	0	Sao Paulo	84	74	0
Windhoek	84	74	0	Sao Paulo	84	74	0

MIDDLE EAST				OCEANIA			
	HIGH	LOW	P		HIGH	LOW	P
Abuja	84	74	0	Auckland	84	74	0
Amman	84	74	0	Brisbane	84	74	0
Baghdad	84	74	0	Canberra	84	74	0
Bangkok	84	74	0	Darwin	84	74	0
Beijing	32	22	0	Hobart	84	74	0
Bombay	84	74	0	London	10	6	0
Buenos Aires	74	64	0	Lyons	10	6	0
Cardiff	10	6	0	Manila	84	74	0
Cairo	74	64	0	Medan	84	74	0
Cape Town	84	74	0	Montevideo	84	74	0
Harare	84	74	0	Nairobi	84	74	0
Jozi	84	74	0	San Jose	84	74	0
La Paz	84	74	0	Santiago	84	74	0
Lima	84	74	0	Sao Paulo	84	74	0
Luanda	84	74	0	Sao Paulo	84	74	0
Maputo	84	74	0				
Mejico	84	74	0				
Port of Spain	84	74	0				
Windhoek	84	74	0				

## DEATH NOTICE

The family and friends have the sad duty to advise the death, after long illness of Col. William J. TAYLOR 3rd. Crisis de guerre 1939-1945. Lifelong resident of Paris and Orgeval, on December 31st, 1989. A Memorial service will be held at 12:30 January 16th, at the American Cathedral, 23 av. George V, Paris (8).

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# Peru Giving Aid To a Nori

Peru Giving Aid To a Nori

Peru Giving Aid To a Nori

# AMERICAN TOPICS

## Dearth of Regulation Linked to Oil Spill

Dearth of Regulation Linked to Oil Spill

## Short Takes

Short Takes

## A Winner

A Winner



## Peru Gives Asylum To a Noriega Aide

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**PANAMA CITY** — U.S. troops surrounded the Peruvian ambassador's residence here on Tuesday, where government officials said two of Manuel Antonio Noriega's top associates had taken refuge, and Peru said it had granted diplomatic asylum to one of them.

The associates were identified as Captain Gonzalo González, commander of the Machos de Monte company that provided security for Mr. Noriega's headquarters, and Lieutenant Colonel Luis Cordova, identified by Mr. Noriega's foes as one of the men who interrogated and tortured prisoners of the overthrown regime.

The two were considered the most-wanted of the former Noriega officials.

In Lima, the Foreign Ministry said Peru had granted diplomatic asylum to 12 Panamanians at its ambassador's residence in Panama City, including Captain González.

Captain González, identified by Panamanian authorities as a former chief of security for Mr. Noriega, took refuge in the residence and has been granted diplomatic asylum by Peru, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The spokesman denied, however, that Colonel Cordova was at the residence.

The Peruvian government said Tuesday that it had registered a protest with the U.S. ambassador in Peru, Anthony Quinones, concerning the presence of U.S. troops around the ambassador's residence since Monday afternoon.

In Miami, meanwhile, a federal judge scheduled a routine detention hearing for Mr. Noriega at the prosecution's request, and a published report said U.S. officials planned to move Mr. Noriega from

Miami to Atlanta for security reasons.

The U.S. attorney's office did not give a reason, but in asking for the hearing, prosecutors forestalled the defense from making a request later this month. Mr. Noriega's right to appear at such a hearing could complicate any transfer out of state.

In Washington on Tuesday, the Pentagon gave its first estimate of Panamanian civilian deaths in the invasion, saying it thought about 220 had been killed. This would be far fewer than the number cited by critics of the operation.

The U.S. military had come under criticism for declining to make an estimate of civilian deaths.

"The U.S. Southern Command currently estimates the total number of civilian deaths directly related to the 'Just Cause' operations to be 220," said a Pentagon spokesman, Bob Hall.

The Institute for Legal Medicine, Panama's equivalent of a coroner's office, reported today that 203 civilians were killed between Dec. 20 and Jan. 3 as the direct result of "Operation Just Cause," Mr. Hall said.

U.S. military officials expect the institute's figure "to rise slightly."

The institute, Mr. Hall said, "has been unable to make any determination as to whether the deaths were caused by the U.S. military, the Panama Defense Forces, the Dignity Battalions, looters or other civilians."

The 200 civilian deaths were in addition to the 314 Panamanian soldiers who were killed during the invasion. U.S. losses included 23 soldiers killed in combat, two non-combat military deaths and three U.S. civilian deaths. (AP, UPI)



U.S. soldiers outside the Peruvian ambassador's residence in Panama City conferring over a list of people sought in the neighborhood.

## Accusation by Cristiani Divides Military

**By Douglas Farah**  
*Washington Post Service*

**SAN SALVADOR** — President Alfredo Cristiani's announcement that members of the military were responsible for the killing of six Jesuit priests has caused serious rifts within the military and between some sectors of the army and the civilian government, according to senior military officials.

The announcement, made by Mr. Cristiani in televised speech, was seen by diplomats and analysts as a government effort to show the U.S. Congress that progress had been made in solving the murder. Resolution of the case is seen as key to continued U.S. aid to El Salvador, currently at \$1.4 million a day, and the U.S. Embassy had been driving that point home to the government.

The six priests, who were outspoken proponents of a negotiated end to the decade-old civil war, were taken from their home shortly after midnight and murdered Nov. 16, along with a housekeeper and her 15-year-old daughter.

Military sources said a colonel who is a classmate of Colonel René Emilio Ponce, military chief of staff, has been confined to the grounds of the General Gerardo Barrios Military School because he was the commander responsible for the area around the University of Central America, where the murders were committed.

The sources said the investigation is centering on a unit of the Atlacatl Immediate Reaction Battalion, and that ballistics tests have matched shells at the murder scene with weapons of the group.

Investigators say an AK-47 assault rifle, five M-16 rifles, an M-60 machine gun, a light anti-tank weapon, and a grenade launcher were used in the attack.

Colonel Guillermo Alfredo Benavides, two other senior officers and two lieutenants are confined to base but have not been charged as investigators seek to determine who gave the order to kill, sources said.

And, because the officer corps is built on the *tanda* system, where members of the same graduating class are promoted together and protect each other, even their confinement has caused serious conflicts within the officer corps.

"There is friction within the armed forces," a senior officer close to the investigation said.

"Some want to dig their heels in, some want to drag the whole thing out. There is a tendency to want to protect others implicated. What bothers me is, will they go after everybody, or settle for the guys who pulled the trigger?"

The sources said the information leading to the evidence linking members of the unit to the murders came from military officers, and that no one would collect the \$250,000 reward offered by Mr. Cristiani. But many now fear that the officers who passed on the information may be killed for having broken the code of silence.

"We may start seeing a lot of bodies soon, and if we do, things will get even uglier than they already are," a source said.

## Lord Gardiner, Who Led U.K. Fight Against Death Penalty, Dies at 89

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**LONDON** — Lord Gardiner, 89, who as lord chancellor was a leading force behind the abolition of capital punishment in Britain, died Sunday in London.

Gerald Austin Gardiner served as lord chancellor, or head of the judiciary, from 1964 to 1970.

As a barrister, he helped defeat, in 1960, an obscenity ban against D. H. Lawrence's novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and later led the judiciary through a period of change.

Described by the British press as one of the most notable law reformers of the century, Lord Gardiner also helped create the office of the ombudsman and the family division of the High Court.

He was made a life peer in 1963 and took the title Baron Gardiner of Kintford.

He argued the defense for Penguin Books in the trial against publication of his paperback edition of "Lady Chatterley's Lover," the first case to be brought under the 1959 Obscene Publication Act.

The story of an affair between a titled woman and her gamekeeper was banned as obscene on its publication in 1928.

"No one should think that if the use of these words for this purpose by this particular author in this particular book is legal, it will follow that these words can be used by any scribbler writing any kind of



As a barrister, Lord Gardiner helped defeat a ban against "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

novel," Lord Gardiner said in his remarks to the court. (Reuters, AP)

**Arthur Gold, 72, Member of Piano Duo**  
**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Arthur Gold, 72, a Canadian pianist who performed for nearly 40 years as part of a piano duo with Robert Fiddale, has died of lung cancer in New York.

From the time they made their New York debut in 1944, with a concert of John Cage works at the

New School for Social Research, Mr. Gold and Mr. Fiddale cultivated an interest in contemporary music and worked to recast the duo piano repertoire.

The duo regularly toured in the United States and, after 1949, in Europe, and recorded prolifically. After they retired in 1982 because of Mr. Fiddale's arthritis, they devoted themselves to writing.

In 1981, they published a first book, "Missa," a biography of the Parisian pianist and arts patron Missa Ser. In 1984, they published "The Gold and Fiddale Cookbook." They had just finished a life of Sarah Bernhardt.

They also contributed articles about food to Vogue, and were contributing editors of Architectural Digest.

**Other deaths:**

**Edward J. Emms, 82**, a former chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union and a Justice Department official in charge of enemy aliens in World War II, of diabetes Sunday in New York. He had strongly opposed the internment of Japanese-Americans early in the war.

**Harry Lionel Shapiro, 87**, a leading anthropologist and former curator of physical anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, Sunday in New York. He laid the foundation for forensic anthropology.

## Strike Clash Kills 6 in South Africa

**The Associated Press**

**JOHANNESBURG** — Six men were killed and at least 31 were injured Tuesday in a battle between hundreds of striking and nonstriking rail workers at a train station near Johannesburg, the police said.

Union spokesmen said they received reports that more than 20 persons had been killed and more than 60 injured. The reports could not be confirmed.

Bodies still lay in blood-soaked train cars two hours after the clash. Rocks, sticks and homemade weapons were strewn around the cars and the platform.

It was by far the worst outbreak of violence during black workers' 10-week strike against the transport company, which is run by the white-minority government. About 10 persons have been killed so far, and several dozen railroad cars have been destroyed in arson attacks.

The union accused nonstrikers of an unprovoked attack on strikers. A police spokesman, Colonel Frans Malherbe, said the battle involved about 1,000 black men still working for South African Transport Services who confronted about 800 strikers in Germiston, an industrial town southeast of Johannesburg. The strikers had arrived at the station by train on their way to a union meeting.

Colonel Malherbe said police officers dispersed the combatants with tear gas after the battle had raged 45 minutes.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions, the labor federation with which the strikers are affiliated, said the police should have intervened sooner. But Colonel Malherbe said uniformed officers standing by during the early stages of the battle probably were railroad security guards, not police.

**Xerox Official Injured In Shootout Near Paris**  
*Reuters*

**PARIS** — A dismissed employee shot and wounded Rank Xerox's vice chairman for France and held three others hostage at its headquarters near Paris on Tuesday before the police freed them.

After an eight-hour standoff, Olivier Groues was wounded in shooting between the police and the gunman, who was seeking dismissal pay, a company spokeswoman said. The three other persons held with Mr. Groues in the siege at an office building in the La Defense commercial zone west of the capital were released unhurt.

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## U.S. Delays Mission Assailed by Bogotá

**By Michael Isikoff**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The Bush administration has postponed plans to send a U.S. aircraft carrier group to monitor drug traffic off the Colombian coast in response to widespread denunciation in Colombia of the mission, according to administration officials.

But preparations for President George Bush's participation in a four-nation anti-drug meeting Feb. 15 in Cartagena, Colombia, are "proceeding as planned," a senior official said Monday, despite the dispute over the ships and the criticism in Latin America of the U.S. invasion of Panama.

A draft communiqué and proposed agreements calling for closer cooperation in the drug war, including increased U.S. military and economic aid to Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, have been prepared and will be ironed out at a preliminary meeting this week in Bolivia.

[The Bolivian Congress recommended on Monday that Bolivia follow the example of Peru and withdraw from a regional security pact in protest of the U.S. invasion of Panama and the plans to intercept drug supplies off Colombia's coast. Agence France-Presse reported from La Paz.]

[The congressional resolution also proposed forming a new Latin American organization "without the pernicious involvement of an aggressive power which does not respect the basic principles of peaceful coexistence."]

U.S. officials acknowledged Monday that disclosures about the ships had riled Colombian officials and forced the administration to put the operation on hold. The aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and

the guided missile cruiser Virginia left Norfolk on Thursday for deployment off Colombia.

[A Pentagon spokesman, Bob Hall, said Tuesday that the ships were off the coast of Florida. United Press International reported.]

"Last evening we confirmed that both ships are in the Jacksonville, Florida, area, conducting routine flight operations," Mr. Hall said. "We do not comment on future deployments."

"We are considering the use of naval assets, but no decisions have been made," the State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said Monday. "We are not considering a blockade, only the interdiction of drug traffickers."

Senior administration officials said the ships would not be deployed until the Colombian government gave its approval.

The dispute over the naval task force underscores the longstanding resistance throughout Latin America to any introduction of U.S. military force, which officials acknowledge has been compounded by the U.S. invasion.

As envisioned by the Pentagon, naval task forces would be stationed off the Caribbean coast of Colombia, permitting sophisticated radar planes to monitor air traffic from Colombia and identify suspected drug flights.

**Greece Assails Invasion**

Greece on Tuesday became the only member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to declare itself opposed to the U.S. intervention in Panama. The New York Times reported from Athens.

"In Panama, it was a question of the invasion of an independent country and Greece is opposed to it," the Foreign Ministry said.

## Sweden Cabinet Shuffle Clouds Nuclear Future

**The Associated Press**

**STOCKHOLM** — Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson named a union official as minister of industry and energy on Tuesday in a shuffle of his cabinet that indicated Sweden's phaseout of nuclear energy might be postponed.

Rune Molin, 58, deputy chairman of the Landsorganisationen union group, was placed in charge of the national energy program, including 12 atomic reactors. Mr. Molin has several times criticized as too hasty a parliamentary decision to close one reactor in 1995 and the rest by 2010.

Another sign the government might be changing course on the nuclear program was the appointment of Birgitta Dahl as head of a separate Ministry of Environment. She had been minister of environment and energy since 1987 and is said to favor a speedy nuclear phaseout.

Mr. Carlsson said his decision to merge energy with the ministry of industry was "a logical step."

Prices on the Stockholm stock exchange rose immediately after Mr. Molin's appointment was announced.

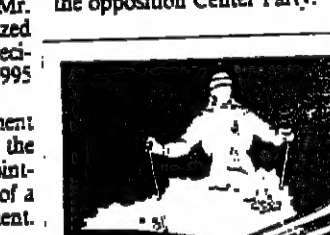
The nuclear issue dominated Sweden's political debate for much of the 1970s. Swedes voted in a referendum in 1980 to abolish nuclear plants because of environmental hazards.

Anti-nuclear sentiment flared again after the Chernobyl accident in 1986, which sent radioactive ma-

terial from the Soviet Union across the Baltic Sea to Sweden.

"I hope the reshuffle leads to a more realistic energy policy," said Ulf Laurin, head of the employers' group, Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen.

Environmentalists, however, were dismayed by the appointment. "We couldn't have gotten a worse minister of energy," said Lennart Daleus, a legislator from the opposition Center Party.



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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Dearth of Regulation Linked to Oil Spill

A collapse of government regulation of the oil tanker industry led to the spill of nearly 11 million gallons of oil in Prince William Sound off Alaska in March, according to a report by a panel of scientists and oil industry experts. The report was based on a six-month investigation and released by the state of Alaska.

"The one thing that really surprised me was how completely the entire regulatory system collapsed in the 1980s," said Walter B. Parker, chairman of the Alaska Oil Spill Commission, which issued the report on the largest U.S. spill. Commission members attributed much of the lax regulation to a national mood during the Reagan presidency. "Safety does not do well in a laissez-faire environment," they wrote.

The commission recommended that all oil tankers have double hulls and that those without should be barred from U.S. waters. Such a measure has been passed by the House of Representatives but has been stalled in the Senate.

### Short Takes

**Children based to a suburban St. Louis school can listen to stories such as Aesop's Fables on the way.** The cassettes and headsets are provided by the Sorrento Springs Elementary School in Manchester, Missouri, a suburb of St. Louis. Among other choices are "Les Misérables," "Ben Hur" and Agatha Christie. There is no clear indication that the tapes improve academic performance, but the

number of disciplinary violations on the bus decreased from 34 in the 10 weeks before the project began to zero for the remaining six months of the school year.

The engine that fell off a Northwest Airlines jetliner on Jan. 4 was designed to do just that under certain conditions, experts say. Preliminary evidence indicates that fluid from a leaky lavatory froze and that the resulting chunk of ice came loose and was hurled into the engine. The ice could cause severe vibration. When that happens, the engine is designed to break loose in order to avoid damaging the airframe. The pilots landed the Boeing 727 in Tampa, Florida, without further mishap.

Diets are losing popularity as the realization spreads that most weight lost in rigorous dieting eventually comes back. In the last three years, the number of people who say they are dieting has dropped by 26 percent, according to a survey by the Calorie Control Council in Atlanta, a diet-food trade group. More Americans, instead of dieting, are taking up "healthy eating plans" or "nutrition programs." The difference is more than semantics. The New York Times says, as temporary measures to lose weight become permanent habits.

Stewart Granger, now on Broadway with Rex Harrison and Glynnis Johns in "The Circle," has done little acting since the 1960s. Mr. Granger, 76, says that he is rarely recognized on the street but that his voice is often a giveaway. When asked, "Weren't you Stewart Granger?" he replies, "Yes, I was."

Arthur Higbee

## A Winner's Tale: Hoax Fools Some New York News Agencies

**By Alex S. Jones**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — New York City's news organizations have been the target of an elaborate hoax in which a professional actress said she had won a \$35 million state lottery jackpot.

Alan Abel, a man who has duped news organizations into running false stories before, said he had developed the hoax. He recruited seven friends, hired a hotel suite and planted the story Sunday with three wire services.

And although some news organizations resisted with caution, others went for the woman's story hook, line and sinker, even though the New York State Lottery never confirmed it.

Mr. Abel, 50, said Monday that he had been rehearsing such a hoax since summer. The Manhattan resident has made a specialty of taking the press.

For instance, in 1980, he and 12 confederates misled The New York Times into publishing his obituary. In 1982, he appeared on WGBS-TV as a member of "United Victims of America."

In 1983, New York magazine, the British Broadcasting Corp. and The Miami Herald reported on a beggars' school called Omar's School for Panhandlers. Mr. Abel portrayed Omar.

"Perhaps his most flamboyant effort was a campaign to clothe animals, which some news organizations took seriously, even when he announced, 'A nude horse is a rude horse' and demanded that horses wear Bermuda shorts."

He considers his theatrical hoaxes "satire," he said.

In this case, he added, he wanted to create the perfect lottery winner, in the form of a good-looking unmarried woman who was an attractive do-gooder.

The woman, identified as "Charlie Taylor," threw money from her hotel window



"Charlie Taylor" turned out to be an actress identified as Lee Chirillo.

and told reporters she would use part of her winnings to put public toilets in subways.

But the hoax was not very funny to many news executives, who said that reporting a fabrication inevitably hurt their credibility.

The most positive reaction the news executives could muster was a concession that Mr. Abel had taught them a lesson about gullibility and careless reporting.

Mr. Abel identified "Charlie Taylor" as Lee Chirillo, an actress who he said had been in earlier pranks. For instance, he said, she had played one of his panhandler students at the Omar school.

Mr. Abel said that for the hoax Sunday, he had assumed that the real winner of a large lottery prize would not come forth immediately but would seek the advice of a tax expert. This would give him time to pull off the hoax.

On Sunday morning, one of his confederates called news organizations, asking about the winner, and was told that the lottery had announced there was a single winner from Westchester County.

About 1 P.M., the group checked into Suite 450 at the Omni Park Central Hotel in midtown Manhattan. They began furiously ordering champagne and food from room service and lavishly tipping bellboys, telling them Ms. "Taylor" had won the lottery jackpot.

Mr. Abel said that each of the eight participants contributed \$150, and that \$400 of the \$1,200 paid for the room, with the rest going for food, champagne, tips and gifts.

In midafternoon, Mr. Abel sent a handwritten telefax message on hotel stationery to The Associated Press, United Press International and Reuters, inviting them to the suite to meet the winner.

The New York bureau chiefs for Reuters and UPI said they did not put out a story because there was no official confirmation. Sam Boyle, New York City bureau chief for the AP, sent a reporter to investigate.

At 6:08 P.M. the AP reported, "Although no one produced the winning ticket at the lottery office in Manhattan or Long Island, a woman in New York is celebrating in a midtown Manhattan hotel claiming to hold that ticket."

The AP item and a flood of anonymous tips drew a host of news organizations to the Omni Park, where Ms. "Taylor" plucked a photocopy of what she said was the winning

ticket from her bosom, explaining that the actual ticket was not available for security reasons.

The rest of the hoax team reinforced aspects of her story, saying they had known her for years.

Mr. Abel said the hoax had been intended to last until Tuesday, when he would have called a press conference and confessed.

But around midnight Sunday, Ingrid Devita, a reporter for The New York Daily News assigned to the story, recognized Mr. Abel. He confessed in time for the paper to get the scoop in about half of its 1.2 million copies.

Ms. Devita had taken a class from Mr. Abel in practical-joke techniques.

WWOR-TV, a local channel, ended its 10 P.M. broadcast Sunday with the unequivocal declaration, "We know the winner of the \$35 million jackpot; it's Charlie Taylor of Dobbs Ferry, New York." WWOR did not note that the state lottery had not confirmed her assertion.

WNBC-TV began its 11 P.M. news show by proclaiming Ms. "Taylor" the single winner. It did not include any cautionary note.

The New York Post replaced its front page about the New York Giants' football loss to the Los Angeles Rams after 80 percent of Monday's issue had been printed.

The new headline read: "\$35M and She's Single: Lotto lady game's biggest solo winner in New York history."

The Post hedged in the small type by describing the woman as "claiming the winning ticket."

"We were had," said Jerry Nachman, editor of The Post.

To add to The Post's embarrassment, The Daily News also changed its front page, substituting in huge type: "It's a Hoax."

New York Newsday, The New York Times, and the television news programs on WGBS, WNYW and WPIX were considerably more skeptical about Ms. "Taylor's" purported luck.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Progress in El Salvador

In El Salvador, which too often resembles an army with a country attached, a conservative civilian president has now linked the military to a barbarous human rights crime. In a nationally broadcast speech, Alfredo Cristiani said that "elements" of the armed forces were indeed involved in the November slaying of six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and their daughter. That was the finding of a high-level special commission named by Mr. Cristiani "to deduce responsibility and make sure justice is done."

This is a moral and political landmark, the first time a leader from the Salvadoran right has dared openly accuse the military of complicity in high crimes against civilians. In praising Mr. Cristiani's courage, the Bush administration speaks for most Americans. Salvadorans are well aware that key Democrats in the U.S. Congress have threatened to cut back aid if justice is not done — and seen to be done — in this case. Washington has provided \$4 billion worth of support in the last decade. If that flow was interrupted, Mr. Cristiani's government would find itself hard pressed.

Yet Mr. Cristiani is aware that by proceeding against military terrorists he puts

his own skin at risk. His party was founded by rabid fanatics who have been credibly accused by a former Salvadoran president and a former U.S. ambassador of plotting the 1980 assassination of the peace-minded Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

Although the special commission accused no specific units of the Jesuits' murder, two officers and 45 soldiers in the U.S.-trained Atlacatl battalion were recalled to the capital by army superiors and restricted to their barracks for questioning. Never once during a decade of civil war has a military officer been held criminally accountable for human rights crimes. It will be a new day in El Salvador if Mr. Cristiani's commission tracks down and punishes the priest-killers regardless of rank.

Such a breakthrough may not move stubborn Salvadoran guerrillas, steeped in their own ideology of violence. Incessantly, the insurgents used civilians as shields in an urban offensive meant to touch off a popular uprising. But by challenging political zealots in his camp, Mr. Cristiani can assume the moral high ground, isolating his foes on the extreme left and extreme right. He has taken a brave first step down a promising path.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## 'Fairness' Wasn't Fair

As antiquated and misnamed as the "fairness doctrine" for broadcasting has become in the United States, until Monday its promoters could still wrap their arguments for government monitoring of program content in all sorts of grand citations of "the long-established public trustee concept of broadcasting." But the Supreme Court has removed this favorite argument of the doctrinaires, refusing to force reinstatement of the rule.

The doctrine set up government as a super-monitor of programming on public interest issues, and of the time allotted to opposing views. The court, without comment, let stand a ruling that the Federal Communications Commission acted within its authority in 1987 when it discarded the doctrine it had imposed on broadcasters since 1949. The decision will not stop certain groups from pressing Congress for legislation forcing the FCC to revive the old controls, but more members of the House and Senate may now recognize that the doctrine is not only unfair but also an idea whose time slipped away years ago.

The original arguments for the doctrine were based on the assumption that broadcast

frequencies were less available than print media outlets such as newspapers, which never have been subject to such requirements. But the number and variety of radio, television and cable operations, as well as videotapes, audio cassettes and computer services, have increased the diversity and availability of information throughout the United States. The old complaints about Americans not getting their fill of public affairs programming are as pale as Channel 101 after sign-off. Listeners and viewers just aren't out there screaming for government-ordered doses of ideas aired by formulas.

A true free flow of ideas does not have Uncle Sam as director of public affairs programming on radio and television. The company that owns The Washington Post also owns broadcast facilities in other cities, but with or without those outlets the journalistic First Amendment implications don't change. Government interference is not a way to produce genuinely free and fair communication of points of view. Congress should now see once and for all that there is no longer anything "fair" about this doctrine, and should reject any attempt to revive it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Japan: Cracks in the Structure

Japan's economy in the 1980s recovered from a long sluggish period, which began with the oil crisis in 1973, and entered a new period of prosperity. At the same time the 1980s were a time of soaring stock inflation centered around the rising value of land and stocks. We believe its recovery and control should be one of the economic tasks to be tackled in the first half of the 1990s.

It was the emergence of people and corporations with idle money, which became apparent around 1985, that triggered the stock inflation. Their wealth was first used for buying land in the metropolitan area, which suddenly boosted the price of land. Because the value of companies' assets rose due to the soaring value of the land owned by the corporations, people bought stocks in the companies. Those with overflowing capital then used it for buying foreign bonds, stocks and overseas real estate. In Japan, golf-club memberships, paintings and one-room condominiums became targets of investment.

The stock market, too, continues to be brisk. The average stock prices listed in the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange rose as much as 30 percent last year. The aggregate market value, which indicates the scale of the stock market, increased by about 130 trillion yen last year.

Increases in land and stock prices over three years, until the end of 1988, totaled 1.20 quadrillion yen, about 150 trillion yen more than the nation's gross national product during the same period. It is no wonder some now find hard work worthless.

What have these soaring prices brought to the Japanese economy? One achievement is its role of triggering the current economic growth. Thanks to the economic state, pay raises and seasonal bonuses have reached reasonable levels. Consumption and capital investment have progressed, triggering Japan's economy into the domestic-oriented one that the nation has long striven to attain.

Meanwhile, one cannot ignore the fact that Japanese money filled in for a lack of funds in the world. Japanese power has bought 30 to 40 percent of the available U.S. Treasury bonds. One of the reasons why the sudden falls in the New York Stock Exchange in 1987 and '89 did not lead to worldwide chaos was because of the support of Japanese funds.

Ill effects of such soaring wealth, however, are becoming apparent. For one thing, instability of the economy has increased. Land and stock prices have reached high levels of unrealistic proportions, a great part of which are a kind of bubble — and bubbles are in constant danger of bursting.

Also, exorbitant land prices in urban areas have jeopardized substantial improvements in infrastructure.

— The Times (London).

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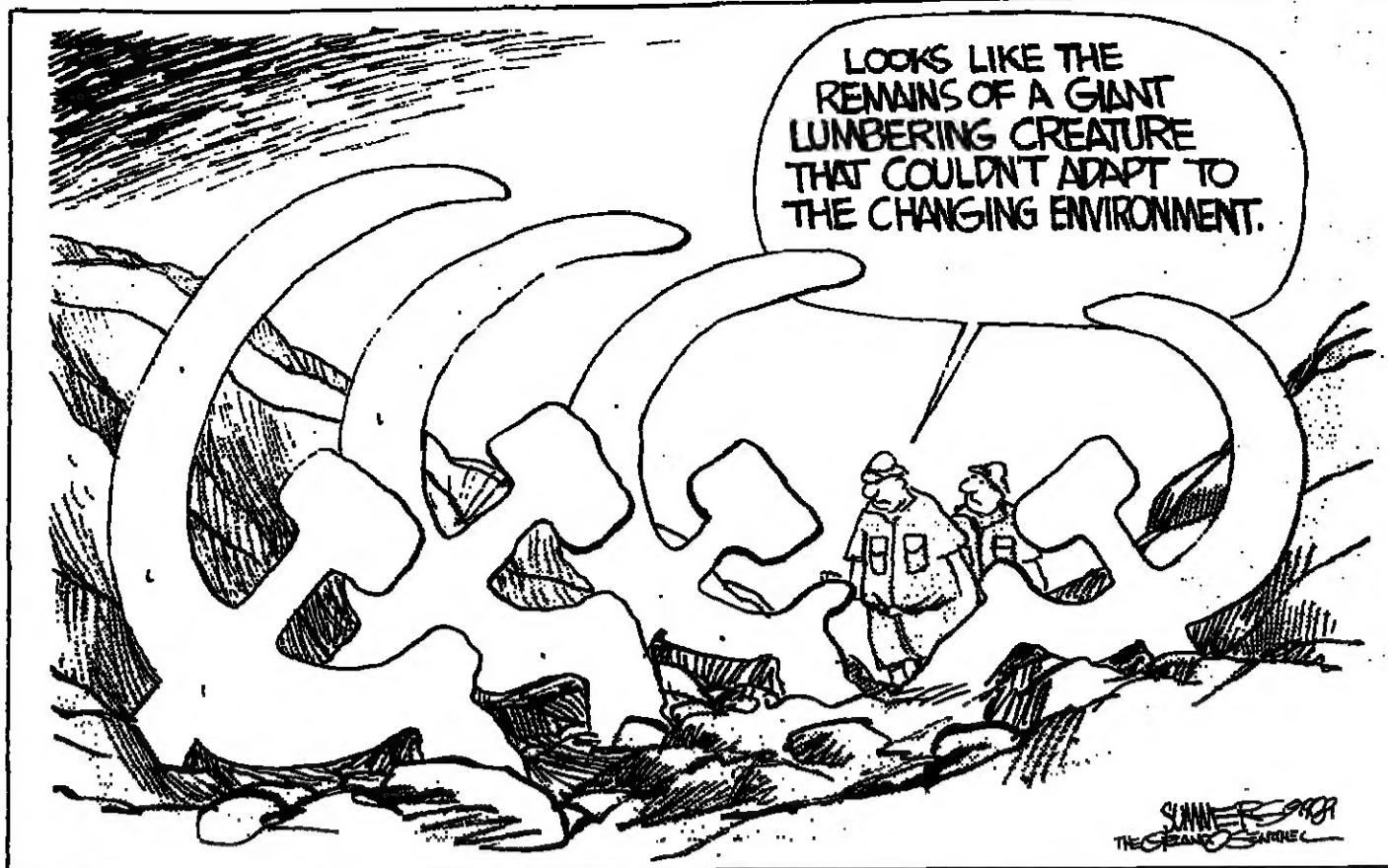
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## China: East European Comparisons Don't Apply

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — Although Communist rule dominates in the East, the East European situation is not a simple matter of East versus West. The negative example of the Beijing massacre in June made it easier for moderates to triumph in Eastern Europe, but it is far less clear that China will learn lessons in reverse.

The political culture of China is different from that of Europe, and this will protect its version of communism. So far only states with a Judeo-Christian tradition have abandoned communism. China's political culture of Confucianism, authoritarianism and multiparty politics that Europeans call democracy.

Government in China has always been by an elite. Student protests have never been transformed into democratic government. Moreover, few of China's neighbors are demo-

cratic, and none has the type of pluralism that feeds a genuine democracy.

China remains a predominantly poor, peasant society. Revolution, Mao showed, has to be won in the countryside where 75 percent of the 1.1 billion Chinese live. Intellectuals and students are despised by the peasantry, despite 40 years of "thought reform" in China. Most of these 800 million rural dwellers have benefited from the past decade of reforms, even if they are now experiencing problems.

The armed forces are another special feature of China. Unlike the military in Eastern Europe, the Chinese forces are relatively satisfied. The Communist Party has not created a special security force in rivalry with the regular services. Nor has the Chinese military been starved of resources. In the past two years its pro-

portion of the budget has been rising.

The Chinese armed forces have been encouraged by the government to modernize by focusing on training and the integration of new weaponry. This professionalism can be a cause of optimism for those who believe that China will return to the path of moderate reform. As in the Cultural Revolution and the succession to Mao in 1976, the armed forces will intervene on the side of reformers if they think it is conducive to stability and their professional interests.

However, such a definition of political reform is far from the demands of Chinese students and intellectuals, not to mention the kind of revolution recently seen on the streets of Eastern Europe. The presence of a powerful constituency for limited reform, within the military and the civil leadership, makes revolution in China less likely.

The Chinese elite know that the days of reform are far from over. The succession to Deng Xiaoping is imminent, and potential participants in the struggle to determine its outcome know that it is best to lie low for the time being. As in the years of drift before the death of Mao, China is in the midst of esoteric policy debates in preparation for the real showdown.

Should reformers lose the next round, then political despair and economic collapse could create conditions for the type of revolution that has taken place in Eastern Europe. In the meantime, the world around China is a cushion against radical change. Unlike reformists of Eastern Europe who could look to the Soviet Union for inspiration and protection, those in China have no

external guardian to turn to. The encouragement given by Mikhail Gorbachev has been crucial to success of reformers in Eastern Europe and fatal to the confidence of the old guard. Although Mr. Gorbachev probably sympathized with many of the Chinese reformers, he had little choice but to keep quiet or risk his hard-won détente with Beijing.

The United States, which has restored high-level contacts with China, is also reluctant to antagonize its leaders. And China's non-Communist neighbors — Japan, Taiwan and South Korea — have carefully avoided a breach with Beijing. They are anxious to resume lucrative business dealings. Most countries in the Association of South East Asian Nations refused to join the West in punitive action for fear of provoking Chinese territorial ambitions and support for the ousted Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia.

In Europe, by contrast, Western pressure on Poland remained in place for years. Even today, the European Community remains cautious about pouring money into Eastern Europe.

Communism in China has always been different from the European varieties. Such differences lay at the heart of the Chinese-Soviet dispute. Whether China reforms or remains stuck with a narrow-minded form of communism, it looks more likely than ever to achieve its long-standing objective of being the leader of the Communist world — a Pyrrhic victory indeed.

The writer is a research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs and editor of *The Pacific Review*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## China's Old Hard-Liners Are Riding a Tiger

By Richard Baum

LOS ANGELES — Timisoara and Tiananmen. The parallels were striking, enough so to make China's aging oligarchs visibly nervous: An intransigent Communist regime, facing a rising tide of democratic protest fueled by deepening economic contradictions, employs deadly force to halt the spread of "bourgeois liberalization." In the process slaughtering scores of unarmed demonstrators.

Already forced on the defensive by their inability — more than six months after June's Beijing massacre — to regain public credibility at home and restore investor confidence abroad, Chinese authorities quickly erected a wall of defiance to shield them against the fallout from the Romanian revolution.

Dismissal out of hand all hints of similarity between conditions in Bucharest and Beijing, they quickly beefed up security forces in their capital and placed them on standby alert.

Government "truth squads" were sent to college campuses in Beijing to calm down restive students and propagate the party line on Romania.

Officially, Beijing's response to the demise of Nicolae Ceausescu has been to publicly congratulate the new Romanian government and to pledge continued bilateral friendship and cooperation. Privately, however, Chinese leaders are disseminating to party cadres two radically different versions of the Romanian upheaval — one for domestic consumption (blaming Mikhail Gorbachev for undermining socialism and stirring up political unrest in Eastern Europe) and another designed to assuage the fears of foreigners (presenting a more balanced, neutral view of Mr. Ceausescu's fall).

Such contorted explanations are unlikely to prove effective. Reports from the Chinese capital indicate that anti-government wall posters have begun to appear on university buildings.

What China's leaders fear most is the conjuring of student and worker unrest. It was just such a fusion that made possible last spring's prodemocracy movement, prompting authorities to invoke martial law in Beijing. A similar fusion presaged autumn's tidal wave of popular protest in Eastern Europe.

Few observers are predicting an imminent recurrence of large-scale political disturbances in China. Yet the mood in Beijing remains strained.

China's leaders face an uncertain future. Reluctant to lift martial law in Beijing for fear of unleashing new urban unrest, yet painfully aware of the fate that befell Bucharest's unyielding hard-line Communists, Deng Xiaoping and his associates are riding a tiger. In the aftermath of the Romanian uprising, they are less likely to manage a soft dismount.

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## Democracy Will Take Much Work

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — This is going to be the year of elections. In the United States and West Germany, elections come with regularity. In the Soviet Union, local and municipal elections will be part of Mikhail Gorbachev's effort to get rid of the old apparatus. Eastern Europe, except Poland, will have national elections because 1989 was the year of revolutions demanding the people's right to choose.

Hayden has the first to dare. Poles settled for semi-free elections in 1989 that nonetheless ended Communist monopoly of power. Solidarity had only six weeks from the time the union was legalized to polling day. An organization remained from its time in the underground, but hardly any phones, offices, cars. It swept almost all the seats it was allowed to contest.

There will be local elections in Poland this year, vital for the construction of the new regime, and it is a question whether Solidarity will still hold together or split into rival parties. The other countries in the East are planning to vote within the next four or five months. In most of them, the opposition had no organization to speak of. Many complain that they need more time to have a chance to compete with the discredited Communists, who still have the properties, contacts and money they used to manipulate the people. But hard as it is to start from scratch, the new democratically minded groups would be well advised to move ahead quickly.

The countries are disorganized and confused. The economies need drastic, painful cures. Governments with a formal, honest mandate are essential to deal with the huge problems of changing the system. The Communist parties have not given up hopes of retaining enough power to play off rival groups and come out on top. They will argue that they have the experience to keep things functioning without chaos, and that they have reformed and shed the worst among them.

The momentum of upheaval will fitter away if the opposition takes too long and argue too much before asking the people to decide. It is clear that there is near unanimity at this point on whom the populations don't want. They have not had the chance yet to realize that democracy means that they can keep changing their minds on whom they do want, who delivers better, so long as they make sure to install trustworthy democrats.

This is an important task for the West. The sooner elections come, the sooner the Eastern countries can get on with reconstruction. But the new political groups need some help to get going. They need things like copiers, personal computers, paper, vehicles, office furniture — not big sums, but far beyond their present means.

It is not political interference. It is up to them to decide their formations, platforms, candidates, what they want to say. But they need the technical means to get their message out. West German parties are already active in helping counterparts in East Germany, realizing that the election results there in May will have a direct impact on their own elections in December. There is likely to be an unofficial union of politics in the two Germanys long before the issue of state unification is decided. Indeed, it can change the nature of the reunification question for the Germans' partners.

Little is being done in the other Eastern countries. President Ronald Reagan established a National Endowment for Democracy that was primarily a propaganda crusade of little impact. Now it could do something serious — help democratic groups launch their first campaigns. It is vital that this be done openly, not in the covert way the CIA has operated politically in the past, and it would be better done jointly with West Europeans, if that is feasible.

The United States should do nothing about Soviet elections — except watch keenly, because they will give some important signals about Mr. Gorbachev's prospects and intentions.

Being proud that the idea of free elections — what the Communists used to deride as "bourgeois democracy" — has won such wide endorsement imposes another obligation on Americans. After a tour around the East, political columnist David Broder noted the towering enthusiasm and joy of people better equipped with a real chance to vote. He compared it with American indifference to the ballot. The tacky, morally cheap and financially extravagant U.S. campaigns of late provide a shameful example to those who are switching to democracy.

America has the institutions, but the habits have gone decadent. It can help others by cleaning up its own act.

The New York Times.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1890: Brazil's Calendar

LISBON — The latest advice received from Rio de Janeiro states that the Provisional Government in Brazil has decided upon reforming the Calendar after the example of the First French Republic. The new days of the week are as follows: Humanism, day of man; Mari: husband's day; Patri: father's day; Filid: son's day; Frandi: brother's day; Domid: home day; Matrid: mother's day. The months will be named after the following: Moses, Homer, Aristotle, Archimedes, Caesar, St. Paul, Charlemagne, Dante, Guttenberg, Shakespeare, Descartes and Frederick the Great.

### 1915: Bakers Are Fired

PARIS — The German Government's orders concerning the economy of bread proving useless, the Government has now forbidden night work in bakeries. By this order 17,000 men are thrown out of work.

### 1940: The Stamp's 100th

PARIS — January 10 marks the centenary of the humble postage stamp. The official story is that the British Treasury decided in 1840 that the postage of letters should be prepaid and that such payments should be effected by the means of stamps. The unofficial history is more interesting: In the early nineteenth century, Mr. Rowland Hill, traveling in northern England, noticed a postman hand a letter to a girl, who scanned both sides, intently and handed it back to the postman saying she was unable to pay the delivery cost. The girl later told Mr. Hill that because she and her brother were too poor to afford postal delivery they had a system of hieroglyphics by which they could communicate on the outside of the "letters." This incident set the father of the postage stamp on a train of thought that produced the one-penny black profile of Queen Victoria. The United States adopted postage stamps in 1847; France did the same in 1849.

## Selling t

NEW YORK — When I was a correspondent for the New York Times, I often found Americans often found it difficult to read the paper in any office at the dawn of time. I got all choked up this morning when I saw these faithful readers.

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**Tuesday's Closing**  
include the nationwide prices up to  
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## Bristol Sets Charge For Global Shifts

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. will take fourth-quarter charges totaling about \$690 million after taxes to cover the costs of a worldwide reorganization — including plant closings and staff cuts — after the merger of two pharmaceutical giants, it said Tuesday.

The larger of two planned charges, an estimated \$790 million before taxes, will be taken to cover the costs to reduce plants and employment levels. It also will be used to pay for employee relocations and related expenses.

Dan McIntyre, a company spokeswoman at the New York headquarters, said the extent of the employment cuts had not been determined, but he anticipated that it would be a small percentage of the work force. The company has about 53,000 employees.

There will be an additional fourth-quarter charge of \$115 million for the costs of professional fees and other expenses related to last year's merger of the formerly separate companies, Bristol-Myers and Squibb.

The union was completed in October after stockholders approved an \$11.5 billion tax-free stock swap between the two companies, creating the second largest pharmaceutical

concern, behind Merck & Co. The two charges will reduce after-tax income by about \$690 million, the company estimated.

Financial results for the fourth quarter, which ended Dec. 31, are due to be released later this month. Mr. McIntyre said he could not say whether the charges would cause Bristol-Myers Squibb to report a loss for the fourth quarter.

The two predecessor companies had combined profits of \$1.1 billion, or \$2.10 a share, through three quarters of 1989. That was up 14.4 percent from \$961.5 million, or \$1.83 a share, in the first nine months of 1988. Combined sales totaled \$6.8 billion, up 6.5 percent from \$6.4 billion in 1988.

The chairman, Richard L. Gelb, said Bristol-Myers Squibb was on the way to realizing the benefits of the merger announced in July.

**Roche Sales Rise**  
Roche Holding Ltd. said 1989 sales had risen 21 percent from 1988, to 9.8 billion Swiss francs (\$6.42 billion). Reuters reported from Basel, Switzerland.

Roche attributed the jump in turnover to increased sales in all divisions, improved utilization of capacity and the weaker Swiss franc. It said it expected profit growth in 1989 to exceed 21 percent.

## U.K. Strike Threatens to Halt Airbus

**Reuters**  
PARIS — Production of Airbus Industrie airliners could stop within days because of a nine-week-old strike at a British Aerospace PLC plant in northern England, the Airbus managing director, Jean Pierson, said Tuesday.

British Aerospace, a partner in the four-nation Airbus consortium, makes all the wings for the various Airbus models.

"We will be on the verge of halting production within the next few days," Mr. Pierson said at a news conference.

He said all output at other Airbus suppliers had been affected and the production rate had slowed at the Airbus assembly line in Toulouse, France.

Mr. Pierson also announced that Airbus sold a record 421 airplanes in 1989, worth a total of \$34 billion.

Britain's Amalgamated Engineering Union has been on strike since November, affecting several British Aerospace plants and other British groups, including aero-engine maker Rolls-Royce PLC.

Airbus is a consortium of four companies in France, Britain, West Germany and Spain.

## German Wage Battle Looms

### IG Metall Expects a Clash, But Analysts See No Strike

**Reuters**  
BONN — West Germany's engineering industry and union face tough talks when their wage round starts on Wednesday, but economists believe a strike can be avoided.

Industry and unions say a clash is inevitable. The giant IG Metall union sees the talks as the final battle for a shorter work week. Industry refuses to budge on this issue.

The rhetoric recalls the run-up to the bitter 1984 strike, but economists say times have changed.

"There won't be a strike," said Dietmar Vierter, chief economist at the merchant bank Thunau & Burkhart KGaA in Düsseldorf.

The talks involving West Germany's biggest union, covering nearly three million workers in engineering, to start, in Hamburg between local representatives.

Local industry negotiators say IG Metall's claim adds up to 15 percent in additional costs. "That's more than anyone could ever believe," said Guenter Willich, spokesman for the Nordmetall employers' federation.

Eight more regional pay talks are scheduled to run into February, and West German labor law forces the two sides to negotiate with each other until April before the union can ballot members on strike action.

The outcome of the wage round with IG Metall is awaited keenly in other industries, from printing to chemicals.

IG Metall went on strike in 1984 against a background of high unemployment and low economic growth, while today the economy is booming and there are labor shortages.

The current environment should favor the union's claim for a 35-hour week and a 9 percent pay rise.

The negotiations were billed only months ago as the toughest in West Germany's post-war history, but economists say the historic changes occurring in East Germany mean other emotive issues have become more important.

"In times like these they'll find it hard to convince workers to strike," said Ulrich Hombrer, economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale.

Industry argues that West Germany's economy cannot afford to become more inflexible by imposing a shorter working week at a time when it has to employ thousands of East German and East European settlers.

The Gesamtmetall employers federation wants the issue of a 35-hour workweek postponed until 1992, when the European Community's internal market is established.

Officials in the employers' camp

say industry accepted working hour cuts in the previous wage rounds of 1984 and 1987 in the expectation that a 35-hour week would soon become the norm in European industry.

"That was a mistake," one source said. Industry now fears it could become uncompetitive if it accepted a shorter week.

But IG Metall believes a shorter week means more jobs, which are needed to employ hundreds of thousands of East Germans and other East Europeans.

It says 200,000 jobs were created since 1984 by cutting the working week to 37 hours from 40 hours.

Economists believe industry may win the battle over the 35-hour week, but at a cost of pay rises of more than 6 percent.

"It could be 6 to 7 percent," said Warren Oliver, German economist at the London brokerage UBS/Phillips & Drew Ltd.

The Bundesbank has warned both sides that an overly generous pay deal could spur inflation.

The central bank has declined to put a figure on what level of pay award it would consider inflationary, but bankers in Frankfurt believe a 7 percent wage rise could prompt the central bank to lift key market rates.

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt	London	Paris	
Commerzbank	F.T. 100 Index	C.A.C. 40	
2000	2400	2100	
1900	2300	2000	
1800	2200	1900	
1700	2100	1800	
1600	2000	1700	
1500	1900	1600	
1400	1800	1500	
1300	1700	1400	
1200	1600	1300	
1100	1500	1200	
1000	1400	1100	
900	1300	1000	
800	1200	900	
700	1100	800	
600	1000	700	
500	900	600	
400	800	500	
300	700	400	
200	600	300	
100	500	200	
0	400	100	
1988	1989	1988	1989
Exchange	Index	Tuesday	Prev.
Amsterdam	CBS General	118.90	117.00
Brussels	Stock Index	6564.14	6553.83
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2296.70	2262.80
Frankfurt	DAX	1865.94	1843.24
Helsinki	UNITAS	610.30	607.80
London	Financial Times 30	1958.50	1945.00
London	FT-SE 100	2436.30	2431.30
Madrid	General Index	298.41	298.23
Milan	MIB	1024	1023
Paris	CAC 40	1970.28	1968.95
Stockholm	Aktieindex	1259.60	1242.30
Zurich	SBS	670.60	669.30

## SUZUKI: Auto Plant Agreement

**(Continued from page 1)**  
said that the Suzuki deal heralded a new thrust by Japanese business into countries that have overthrown Communist regimes or that seem willing to allow privately owned enterprises to flourish, Japanese business executives have been taking a far more cautious view. Many of them say that the absence of strong ties between Japan and Eastern Europe, along with language barriers and the absence of hard currency, make it unlikely that Japanese manufacturers will rush into the area.

"The main problem is that manufacturing in Eastern Europe requires tremendous resources," said Yoshikazu Kawana, a managing director of Nissan Motor Co. and president of its European subsidiary. "There are no suppliers, no infrastructure. The best East Europe has to offer is a good work force that can be trained."

An official of NEC Corp., one of Japan's largest electronics manufacturers, voiced some of the same concerns recently.

"I don't think that this is an area where you will see Japan being very successful," he said. "We have few ties to the area. The main motivation for going in at all is to gain access to the West European market after 1992," when the European Community becomes a single market.

Thus, Japan is leaving its initial moves to third-tier automakers like Suzuki, whose efforts to grab a bigger portion of the Japanese market have so far proven futile.

Numerous press reports here in recent weeks have suggested that Daihatsu Motor Co., which is partially owned by Toyota Motor Co., is discussing opening a plant in Poland.

Although Suzuki is one of Japan's smaller automakers, it has considerable experience in joint ventures in such places as Pakistan, India, China, Spain and Canada.

Under the deal agreed to Tuesday, a Hungarian holding company, Autokonzern, will own 50 percent of the joint venture. Suzuki will hold 30 percent, and C. Itoh & Co., one of Japan's biggest trading houses, will have 10 percent. The remaining 10 percent will be sold to International Finance Corp., an affiliate of the World Bank.

Suzuki officials said plans called for the new plant to make 15,000 passenger cars a year when production starts in 1992 and to be producing upward of 100,000 cars a year in the late 1990s.

It will make a variant of the five-door Cultus, a small Suzuki model that is exported under the name Swift.

The negotiations were so prolonged, industry experts said, because Suzuki was unhappy with Hungary's local content requirements and with its export plans, part of the country's effort to use the plant to raise hard currency.

Those issues appear to have been left vague in the agreement announced Tuesday. At least initially, however, Suzuki will make the 1,000 cc and 1,300 cc engines for the cars in Japan.

## EC Clears Coke After Pledge in Competition Case

**The Associated Press**  
BRUSSELS — The executive Commission of the European Community said Tuesday that it had cleared an anti-competition case against the U.S. soft-drinks manufacturer, Coca-Cola Corp.

The Commission said Coke's undertakings to end anti-competitive practices would ensure "that competition in the soft-drinks market of the EC will be strengthened."

The case began in 1987 after an Italian soft-drinks manufacturer complained that Coca-Cola, which already dominated the Italian beverages market, was abusing this position by granting "fidelity rebates" to large distributors as a reward for selling only Coke.

Coca-Cola agreed to modify its contracts to eliminate rebates. Although this undertaking was accepted by the Commission, it did not close the case when the agreements came into force on Jan. 1, 1988, as it wanted to check that the company did not have anti-competitive contracts in other EC countries.



Jeff H. Reynolds: prefers a sweatshirt to a suit and tie.

## Young Texan Defends Bond Move

### But Would-Be Investor Leaves Questions Unanswered

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
LOS ANGELES — Jeff H. Reynolds, who is seeking control of financially struggling Bond Corp. Holdings in return for a \$197 million investment, has a business address that is a mail-drop.

The California Department of Corporations has no record of Weatherby Investments Inc., the company Mr. Reynolds says is based in Los Angeles, and it does not appear to be traded publicly as he contends, according to officials.

The 28-year-old Texan said in a news release last week that he was negotiating with Bond Holdings. The release listed an answering service as a contact number. The answering service forwarded calls to the house of Mr. Reynolds' mother in Houston, where he discussed his business and personal history in a telephone call on Monday morning.

Among the unanswered questions were: Why his news release said his Weatherby Investments Inc. was an over-the-counter stock when records showed it was never traded and why the address he gave was a private mail-drop box in Beverly Hills, a year-and-a-half after Mr. Reynolds said he moved his operations from Texas to California?

In the conversation on Monday, Mr. Reynolds said his work was done from several offices, including a location in Century City, California, but he gave no address and said he is still looking for a central location.

Mr. Reynolds described himself as an intensely private businessman who used to walk in the side doors of banks because he favored jeans and cutoff shorts. He said he still felt more comfortable in a sweatshirt, crumpled numbers at a computer terminal, than in a suit and tie.

"I've always had a real hardcore attitude about other businesses and banks — if they're going to deal with me they're going to have to know me and put up with me," he said.

Mr. Reynolds said he is descended from a long line of oilmen in Throckmorton, Texas. He said Weatherby is a division of Singapore-based California Pacific International Inc.

In Singapore, Chew Chin Han, who claimed to be acting in partnership with Mr. Reynolds, said that a deal was close to being clinched with Bond.

Dismissing skepticism over the plan, Mr. Chew said, "Discussions are on between my group, Alan Bond and Jeff Reynolds. It will take another two or three days to finalize it."

Mr. Chew said the family concerns of Mr. Reynolds had enough assets in the United States and Canada to finance the acquisition of between 51 percent and 57 percent of Bond Corp.

"The rescue plan is ten thousand times more mysterious than 007 movies. The whole thing is a big achievement on my part. I have been a doctor and I cannot see people suffer," said Mr. Chew.

(AP, Reuters)

## NASDAQ

**Tuesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. The list compiled at the end of the day consists of 1,000 most-traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	Chg
AAV	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABC	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABX	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ABZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACB	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACC	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACD	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACE	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACF	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACG	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACH	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACI	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACK	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACL	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACM	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACN	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACO	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACP	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACS	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACT	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACU	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACV	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACW	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACX	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACY	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADP	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADD	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADG	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADH	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADI	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADK	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADL	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADM	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADN	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADO	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADP	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADS	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADT	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADU	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADV	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADW	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADX	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADY	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADP	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADS	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADT	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADU	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADV	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADW	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADX	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADY	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADP	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADS	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADT	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADU	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADV	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADW	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADX	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADY	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADP	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00







## GATT Is Asked to Rule On U.S. Right to Sell Cigarettes in Thailand

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A dispute over Thailand's restrictions on U.S. cigarette imports has been taken by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to the 100-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, pending settlement for six months.

A Congressional critic of U.S. tobacco exports hailed the move as a setback to U.S. cigarette makers.

Thailand's cigarette industry petitioned GATT changes the trade rules from May until Nov. 25, after the trade representative's decision, Janet Roell.

The decision was disclosed by Representative Chester G. Atkins, Democrat of Massachusetts, at a hearing on Monday sponsored by the American Cancer Society in Cambridge, Virginia.

Mr. Atkins said that it was the first time in history that the Office of the Trade Representative is in support for the tobacco industry.

Mr. Atkins has been a leading voice of earlier efforts that opened Japan, South Korea and Taiwan to U.S. cigarette sales, calling it wrong to spend tax money boosting "exporters of death."

The U.S. Cigarette Export Association asked the trade representative to press Thailand to end its cigarette manufacturing monopoly and import ban. The trade representative held hearings last September.

## Singapore Draws Du Pont Spending

SINGAPORE — Du Pont Co. will spend more than \$1 billion over the next 10 years to expand nylon production in Asia, with new facilities in Singapore taking the lion's share of the investment.

Du Pont will invest about 1.6 billion Singapore dollars (\$339 million) in Singapore in that period, said the company's director for the ASEAN region, W.R. Harrison.

The company would put most of its resources into producing material that goes into nylon, one of the widely used industrial fabrics.

The Singapore facility, to be operational in 1993, will place Du Pont in a region where nylon consumption is growing at twice the world average, said Du Pont's chairman, Edgar Woolard.

The investment is an enormous sum for a medium-sized airline, Mr. Pillay noted. But he said SIA is reasonably confident of its ability

to generate the cash needed. He added that a significant feature of 1989 was the greater willingness of many countries to offer additional capacity to the airline. SIA now has a big enough pouch of traffic rights to pursue its expansion plans with confidence, he said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Pillay said, "our plans will have to be tempered with caution."

Observers noted that 10 billion dollars would pay for about 40 new Boeing 747-400s, or considerably more smaller, lower-cost aircraft. SIA sources said the airline was still considering which planes to buy.

The airline currently has a fleet of 39 aircraft — three Boeing 747-400s, 11 Boeing 747-300s, three Boeing 747-300 Combs, six Boeing 747-200s, one Boeing 747-200 freighter, five Airbus A310-300s, six Airbus A310-200s and four Boeing 757s.

Singapore Airlines reported a net profit of 900 million dollars for the financial year that ended March 1989, and is expected to produce a figure around the billion-dollar mark in the current year.

(AP, Reuters)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines Ltd. will spend more than 10 billion Singapore dollars (\$2.2 billion) on new planes in the last six years of this decade, according to the airline's chairman, Joseph Pilling.

The investment plans cover the period 1994 to 2000.

Mr. Pilling told the airline's in-house newsletter, Outlook, that the new aircraft would be acquired after 20 Boeing 747-400s now on order had been delivered. SIA has so far received five of the ultra-long-range aircraft, each costing about \$120 million.

He said the new spending would be to replace older aircraft; increase flights on existing routes; open services to new destinations; and operate more nonstop flights.

The investment is an enormous sum for a medium-sized airline, Mr. Pillay noted. But he said SIA is reasonably confident of its ability

## Japanese Chip Makers Slash Production

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Leading Japanese semiconductor makers said Tuesday they had cut production of 1-megabyte memory chips by 10 to 15 percent because of falling prices and lower demand.

"If we boosted output now we'd all be selling our own throats," said a spokesman for Toshiba Corp.

Toshiba, the world's biggest chip maker, cut its monthly production of 1-megabyte dynamic random-access memory chips, or DRAMs, to eight million from nine million in December, the spokesman said.

Among the other companies that said they had cut production were Hitachi Ltd., NEC Corp., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd.

The cuts are mostly a result of decreasing demand for DRAMs in the U.S. personal-computer industry, which is in severe slump.

But they also reflect a longer-term trend: the emergence of South Korean, European and U.S. companies committed to competing in the capital-intensive field of memory chips, a key component of the electronics industry and, potentially, a source of huge profits.

In recent years, the Koreans, led by Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunications Co., have followed the example of the Japanese in the early 1980s, buying market share with an investment of about \$2 billion, said Mike Jeremy, an analyst at Baring Securities (Japan).

Siemens AG in West Germany, Texas Instruments Inc. of the United States and companies in Taiwan

and elsewhere have decided to invest the hundreds of millions of dollars needed each year to compete as major players in memory chips, Mr. Jeremy said.

"The Japanese are being pressured by methods they used themselves in the past," he said.

Japan produced 85 percent of the world's 1-megabyte DRAM chips in 1988, according to Dataquest, a U.S. research firm. U.S. firms accounted for 8 percent, South Korean companies 4 percent and European makers 3 percent.

The figures do not include International Business Machines Corp., which produces memory chips mainly for its own use.

Contracts for 1-megabyte DRAMs are now being negotiated

at 1,000 yen, or \$6.90, per chip, about half the price of last May, said Peter Wolf, industry analyst at Kidder, Peabody International Corp.

Rather than compete head-to-head on price to maintain market share, the Japanese companies are cutting production in an effort to maintain prices. They say output will hold steady before possibly rising next summer, but analysts say further cuts might be necessary.

"They want to prepare a pricing base for the four-megabit market, Mr. Jeremy said.

These next-generation DRAMs now cost about \$70 to \$85. But mass production, expected later this year, and falling prices could reduce costs to less than half that.

(Reuters, AP)

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and elsewhere have decided to invest the hundreds of millions of dollars needed each year to compete as major players in memory chips, Mr. Jeremy said.

"The Japanese are being pressured by methods they used themselves in the past," he said.

Japan produced 85 percent of the world's 1-megabyte DRAM chips in 1988, according to Dataquest, a U.S. research firm. U.S. firms accounted for 8 percent, South Korean companies 4 percent and European makers 3 percent.

The figures do not include International Business Machines Corp., which produces memory chips mainly for its own use.

Contracts for 1-megabyte DRAMs are now being negotiated

at 1,000 yen, or \$6.90, per chip, about half the price of last May, said Peter Wolf, industry analyst at Kidder, Peabody International Corp.

Rather than compete head-to-head on price to maintain market share, the Japanese companies are cutting production in an effort to maintain prices. They say output will hold steady before possibly rising next summer, but analysts say further cuts might be necessary.

"They want to prepare a pricing base for the four-megabit market, Mr. Jeremy said.

These next-generation DRAMs now cost about \$70 to \$85. But mass production, expected later this year, and falling prices could reduce costs to less than half that.

(Reuters, AP)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines Ltd. will spend more than 10 billion Singapore dollars (\$2.2 billion) on new planes in the last six years of this decade, according to the airline's chairman, Joseph Pilling.

The investment plans cover the period 1994 to 2000.

Mr. Pilling told the airline's in-house newsletter, Outlook, that the new aircraft would be acquired after 20 Boeing 747-400s now on order had been delivered. SIA has so far received five of the ultra-long-range aircraft, each costing about \$120 million.

He said the new spending would be to replace older aircraft; increase flights on existing routes; open services to new destinations; and operate more nonstop flights.

The investment is an enormous sum for a medium-sized airline, Mr. Pillay noted. But he said SIA is reasonably confident of its ability

to generate the cash needed. He added that a significant feature of 1989 was the greater willingness of many countries to offer additional capacity to the airline. SIA now has a big enough pouch of traffic rights to pursue its expansion plans with confidence, he said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Pillay said, "our plans will have to be tempered with caution."

Observers noted that 10 billion dollars would pay for about 40 new Boeing 747-400s, or considerably more smaller, lower-cost aircraft. SIA sources said the airline was still considering which planes to buy.

The airline currently has a fleet of 39 aircraft — three Boeing 747-400s, 11 Boeing 747-300s, three Boeing 747-300 Combs, six Boeing 747-200s, one Boeing 747-200 freighter, five Airbus A310-300s, six Airbus A310-200s and four Boeing 757s.

Singapore Airlines reported a net profit of 900 million dollars for the financial year that ended March 1989, and is expected to produce a figure around the billion-dollar mark in the current year.

(AP, Reuters)

## Japan's Trade Deficit With China Quadruples

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japan External Trade Organization reported Tuesday that Japan's trade deficit with China will widen this year because of Beijing's austerity policy, which is cutting all but essential imports.

JETRO figures show the deficit in the first 11 months of 1989 at \$2.44 billion, quadruple the \$595 million deficit registered in the year-earlier period.

Exports to China fell to \$7.75 billion, from \$8.40 billion, and imports from China rose to \$10.19 billion from \$8.99 billion.

Japanese investment in China from 1979 up to the end of October last year was \$2.5 billion in 878 projects, out of total foreign investment in China in the period of \$10.36 billion in 20,735 projects.

Meanwhile, in sign that official relations between China and Japan are slowly warming after a seven-month freeze, a Japanese official said Tuesday that a major loan to Beijing should be unfrozen from March.

The head of China's State Planning Commission, Zou Jiahua, will visit Japan, probably later this month, according to reports from Tokyo. He will be the first Chinese leader to visit a major industrialized country since the military crackdown on student-led protests in Beijing on June 4.

After Mr. Zou's visit, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official will go to China to discuss resumption of a six-year loan worth \$10 billion (\$5.6 billion) that has been frozen since the crackdown, a Japanese official said.

Each of the four — Daiwa Securities Co., Nomura Securities Co., Yamaichi Securities Co. and Nikko

Securities Co. — wants to take a small stake in four different brokerages in Taiwan, which boasts the second-largest foreign-exchange reserves in the world and a booming stock market.

The result of the unofficial ban is that only one Japanese bank, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., and one securities company, Sanyo Securities Co., a joint venture set up through its Hong Kong subsidiary, have offices in Taipei.

Prime Rate Raised

Standard Chartered Bank has raised its Taiwan prime rate to 12 percent from 10.75 percent effective immediately, the bank said Tuesday, Reuters reported from Taipei.

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## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng

Singapore Straits Times

Tokyo Nikkei 225

Exchange Index

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## SPORTS

## New Era: Signs of Soccer Reform Emerging in Italy and England

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — History tells us that periods of loose ethical standards are followed by enforced puritanism. If so, soccer seems in the mood to do its bit to cleanse in the Nineties some of the mess of the Eighties.

In a New Year's message, Jolo Havelange, president of soccer's international governing body, FIFA, states:

"FIFA will do everything humanly possible to guard the World Cup in Italy from any kind of scandal."

## ROB HUGHES

... We believe we can create an atmosphere of joyfulness, of friendship and of fair play in every corner.

Splendid. Havelange has been in the chair throughout soccer's growth from what he calls a grass roots urge for playful activity to an intricate financial machine.

Where Havelange and I differ is his attitude that abuses of soccer are diminishing and "disproportionate to the glare of publicity accorded to such incidents."

Sorry, but when a game is attended by the mass killings of the late 1980's, that to my mind represents a travesty of humanity at play.

A police officer trying to cope with the Sheffield crush that killed 95 fans last April observed that lack of publicity to violence week after week contributed to this disaster.

He believed that soccer, through its cynical acceptance of violence between players and its lawlessness on the field, was a catalyst to the boogymen element.

However, looking forward in hope rather than backward in despair, there are signs in two crucial soccer nations of a new resolve to restore values.

Italy is not only host to this summer's World Cup, but won the trophy in 1982. This column described that as "A Victory Deserved but Damaged," meaning that Italy's success had reached thrilling heights but some of its performance was at liberty only because the nation had declared that their part in fixing results of league matches constituted no criminal act.

Well, at long last, Italy's Parliament has passed a law making "sporting fraud" an offense punishable by imprisonment.

Bravo the legislators who persevered. It comes very very late for a generation of Italians brought up to idolize those who, in large numbers, profited by selling the soul of soccer.

From Italy, the modern mecca of world soccer, to England, the game's birthplace. The necessary isolation of English clubs from European competition ever since the hegemony perpetrated by Liverpool supporters at the World Cup in 1983, having trouble at the World Cup, and this year.

The cost in lives is irreparable. In money it has meant £140 million for policing England's grounds through those five years, plus millions in lost gate receipts, and much apparatus as closed-circuit TV cameras to spy on spectators.

Remarkably, now that police state powers around soccer "games" in England have contained the social violence attracted to the sport, attendance is rising back toward the 20-million-per-season mark.

The spirit, the need for soccer as an outlet — indeed the sheer love of the game — is pulling through.

Yet there was not, until now, evidence that English administrators had the will to drive out the bandits who win at all costs violence and dissent contaminates soccer in England as elsewhere.

There is now an almost puritanical drive by the English Football Association. Huge fines have been levied against league clubs whose players were seen to brawl, and 13 managers have so far been punished for bringing the game into disrepute.

Five of those managers were dealt with on Monday. They were fined serious money for "offenses" ranging from swearing at referees to aiming blows at one another.

## Ex-Romanian Sports Chief Says Rigged Matches Were Common

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Match-rigging in Romanian soccer was commonplace under the Ceausescu regime, according to a former Romanian sports minister, the Austrian Television News, ORF, said.

"Most matches were tainted with corruption, political intrigues and the outcome was almost always completely manipulated," ORF quoted the former Romanian sports minister, Cornel Dinu, as saying.

Meantime, Romania's new government said it planned to sell two soccer stars to foreign clubs to raise money for sports facilities.

The new sports minister, Mircea Angelescu, said Monday that midfielder George Hagi and striker Marius Lacatus would be sold after the World Cup in Italy.

(UPI, Reuters)

Colin Harvey, the best known and highest paid of them, is manager of Everton. He was fined £1,500 for words he addressed to a referee after going onto the field to prevent his players from arguing over an unusual free-kick awarded against the goalkeeper for time-wasting.

Another of the disciplined managers actually suggested that the time had come for referees to have a separate tunnel to end from the pitch to prevent friction. Self-control might be a better, less costly panacea.

In England it has not yet reached the disgrace of players spitting on referees or hoodlums murdering them. But England has a duty as soccer's mother country to set an example.

There is even a chance that something she attempted to do eight years ago will now come to pass. The English FA almost wiped out the cynical, deliberate foul — misnamed the "professional foul" — epitomized by goalkeepers rushing to bodycheck in ice hockey fashion forwards thought likely to score.

This, too, happened most horrendously at the 1982 World Cup, where West German goalie Harald Schumacher brutally assaulted Patrick Bastien, putting the Frenchman into the hospital and Germany into the final.

It has since become almost commonplace, an accepted abuse within the game, but it is in fact an incitement to riot.

You may recall that Havelange in 1982 personally vetoed England's attempt to automatically send off such offenders.

Word is that, after eight lost years, FIFA will this summer agree that the deliberate foul must be erased and referees will be instructed to treat it as a sending off offense.

This would apply from next season. A pity. If FIFA means to guard soccer's reputation, where better to implement the new justice than at the World Cup, whose 52 matches will go out to a global TV audience of 15 billion people?

Talking of new beginnings, how about this from the Republic of Ireland? A consortium of businessmen eager to get into soccer announced Tuesday that they have applied to join the Scottish Football League.

Ray Tracey, a former Republic of Ireland soccer international representing the consortium, admits the club has as yet no players and no ground. But it has £2.5 million in the kitty and a name Dublin City.

It wants to play at Lansdowne Road in Dublin, the home of rugby. But that would mean away match, home and away, entailing an air journey between Scotland and Dublin.

Sounds to my ears pretty much like the old Irishman about the Dubliner asked to direct a stranger to Cork.

"Ah," says the Irishman, "if I was going there, I wouldn't be starting from here."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

## NCAA to Print Graduation Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — Heeding warnings that Congress was on the verge of telling it how to conduct its business, the National Collegiate Athletic Association on Tuesday agreed to make public the graduation rates of athletes in every major college in the nation.

With only a handful of dissenters, delegates to the annual convention also agreed that schools must give graduation rates to prospective athletes during recruiting.

Division I schools agreed to the revolutionary proposal by a vote of 320-4, and the smaller Division II schools passed the legislation, 178-6.

"Let me put the matter in academic terminology," the chairman of the Texas Christian University William Tucker, said in introducing the legislation. "We either take this action for ourselves, or we shall have it done for us. And if it is done for us, so to say, it will be done to us."

The NCAA's action came on the second day of a business session that also had on the agenda debate concerning reduction of spring football practice and the shortening of the basketball season. Votes

## Officials Act Under Threat Of a Congressional Mandate

on those proposals were expected later Tuesday.

A bill currently in Congress, sponsored by senators Bill Bradley and Edward Kennedy, would force disclosure of graduation rates by NCAA schools.

"The President's Commission (of the NCAA) took the view that federal intervention was not necessary and chose to prepare legislation for this convention," Tucker said.

The President's Commission thinks and believes that our legislation is far preferable to the provisions of the Student Right to Know Act sponsored by senators Bradley and Kennedy.

NCAA schools have prepared and submitted graduation rate data to the NCAA office for years. But that data has not been made public.

The first reporting date will be in October 1991, at which time the graduation rates for the last four years will be disclosed.

Each school must disclose the graduation rate for the entire student body as well as for all those on athletic scholarship. The athletic data will be broken down by sports and, in the sports of football and basketball, the data will be broken down by race.

An attempt to remove the racial aspects from the NCAA legislation failed.

There was also a brief but futile attempt to refer the legislation back to the NCAA Council — which creates most of the proposals which are eventually voted upon by the NCAA convention.

But Georgetown University's athletic director, Frank Rienzo, told the delegates it would be unwise to delay implementation of the graduation rate legislation.

"Those who do not live in Washington," Rienzo said, "do not know what we go through there with the intrusion of the federal government."

"To have the federal government come into the inner workings of the NCAA would probably be the most serious mistake this body would have made in its entire history."

The bid to refer the legislation failed by large margins, clearing the way for the convention to vote on its adoption.

(UPI, AP)

## Prop 42 Fight Not Over

Opponents of Proposition 42 said they would fight the NCAA rule at next year's convention, despite its modification Monday. The Associated Press reported.

The original Proposition 42, which was passed last year and would have gone into effect next fall, would have prohibited freshmen who did not meet certain academic requirements from receiving any financial aid, either in the form of athletic scholarships or academic stipends.

By a 192-133 vote on Monday, Division I schools decided that athletes who did not meet all of the academic requirements could still receive academic, or need-based, financial aid.

## In the NHL, Not Everyone Warm to the Russians

By Joe Lapointe

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Late last week, Ed Snider, the owner of the Philadelphia Flyers, reacted angrily when Alexander Mogilyov of the Buffalo Sabres was ordered to sit out a game against a touring Soviet team.

Mogilyov, a young forward, defected last year from the Soviet Union.

He was benched at the request of John A. Ziegler Jr., the National Hockey League president, who responded to a request by Soviet hockey authorities.

"I think it was a disgrace," Snider said in a telephone interview from Philadelphia.

"This man escaped the Soviet Union to be free. I'd like to see John Ziegler leave a country with that lack of freedom and then pay respects to a government that keeps its people enslaved. I wanted to vomit."

The Flyers, who were hosting the Central Red Army team Tuesday night, don't employ any of the 10 Soviet players in the league this season and they haven't drafted any for the future.

Although the Flyers' first game against a Soviet team — a victory over the Red Army in 1976 — was a major moment in NHL history, the team has resisted playing other Soviet opponents in recent years for political reasons.

But Snider said he wasn't totally against hiring Soviet players.

"We would welcome a Soviet defector with open arms," he said. "Russia is still behind the Iron Curtain. People there are not free to come and go as they please."

Jay Snider, Ed's son and the president of the Flyers, said Tuesday night's game with the Red Army was mandatory under league rules.

He said his team's profits would go to human rights organizations concerned with Soviet policies.

The Snider family traces its origins to Russia. Jay Snider said. His ancestors left around the turn of the century because of religious persecution of Jews.

The two games Tuesday night — Moscow Dynamo playing the Bruins at Boston and the Red Army playing the Flyers at Philadelphia — marked the end of a five-week tour by four Soviet teams.

A sellout, rare for this 21-game exchange, was expected at the Spectrum.

Although the Snider family has strong political opinions, the re-

match between the Red Army and the Flyers lacks much of the passion of the teams' first meeting 14 years ago.

Back then, games between North American and Soviet teams were still a novelty.

The Red Army, finishing a four-game tour, was undefeated, and the Flyers, the two-time defending Stanley Cup champions, were known as the Broad Street Bullies for an intimidating style that brought criticism even in the rough-and-tumble NHL.

Curiously, the Flyers found themselves representing the prestige of their league and more.

Bob Clarke, then the Flyers' captain and now the team's general

manager, said it seemed like a clash between a "style of life and a political system."

"We were right and they were wrong," he said.

To watch a videotape of that game is to glimpse a very different hockey era.

Most of the Philadelphia players wore no helmets and had longish hair and sideburns. The white boards of the Spectrum had no advertising.

The videotape of the game, which has been edited and marketed by the Flyers as "Conflict on Ice," clearly shows Bill Barber elbowing two Soviet players without a penalty.

When Valery Kharlamov, the

## Oilers Appoint Pardee

Limited Press International

HOUSTON — Jack Pardee, who turned a probation-laden University of Houston football program into the most productive team in NCAA history, Tuesday was named head coach of the Houston Oilers.

Pardee, 53, replaces Jerry Glanville, who resigned Saturday, and takes over a team that is considered to be on the verge of becoming a Super Bowl contender. Pardee, the 14th head coach of the Oilers, has impressive credentials, both as a player and a coach.

Pardee, a former standout NFL linebacker, has an 81-65 career record in the professional football ranks, having coached the Chicago Bears, Washington Redskins, Florida Blazers of the WFL, and Houston Gamblers of the USFL. He is taking over at UH 1987, the Oilers have gone 22-11-1.

## Bo Shows Off His New Hat

The move from Michigan to the corner of Michigan and Trumbull clearly didn't take any of the Wolverine out of Bo Schembechler. "The first thing that goes is that picture of Ohio Stadium in Jim Campbell's office," Schembechler, the longtime University of Michigan football coach, said after he was named president and chief operating officer of the Detroit Tigers on Monday, replacing Campbell. "That's my office now."



late Soviet superstar, slides the puck between Clarke's skates and rushes up ice with it, Clarke pursues him and hits him four times with his stick, behavior that also goes unpenalized.

When Ed Van Impe of the Flyers crashes Kharlamov to the ice with an elbow-shoulder check, the Soviet players leave the ice for 16 minutes to protest the officiating of Lloyd Gilmour, an NHL referee.

The Flyers were hunting Valery Kharlamov, said Boris Mikhailov, then a Red Army forward and now an assistant coach. "It was too much physical."

When play resumed, it was the Soviet players who were penalized, two minutes for delay of game. Seventeen seconds later, Philadelphia took a 1-0 lead, and the Flyers went on to an easy 4-1 victory, outshooting the visitors by 49-13.

"They were being hammered physically and they chose to throw in the towel," Clarke recalled.

Fans waved signs that said "Tell it to the Czar" and "Chicken."

"We put an iron curtain up between center ice and the blue line," said Joe Watson, then a Flyer defenseman. Although not known for offense, Watson scored a goal while Philadelphia was shorthanded.

"When you get the blood flowing, by God, you're surprised what you can do," he said.

What did Clarke, Watson and Mikhailov expect in the rematch Tuesday night?

"Of course, we want to win, but I think fans are getting bored with the Russians," Clarke said.

"Well, there's a lot of talk about glamor, but you're always suspicious of the Russians," Watson said. "There's still a mystique."

"It will be a pleasure to be there again," Mikhailov said. "It will be interesting to compare what has changed."

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

## W L Pct GB

## New York 21 10 .710 —

## Boston 19 12 .613 2

## Philadelphia 17 15 .529 4

## Washington 13 19 .406 8

## New Jersey 9 23 .281 12

## Miami 12 20 .380 15

## Central Division

## W L Pct GB

## Chicago 21 10 .710 —

## Detroit 19 12 .613 2

## Milwaukee 18 14 .563 4

## Indiana 17 15 .529 5

## Cleveland 12 20 .380 10

## Orlando 10 22 .303 12

## Western Conference

## Pacific Division

## W L Pct GB

## Los Angeles 21 10 .710 —

## Portland 19 12 .613 2

## Seattle 17 15 .529 4

## Golden State 16 16 .500 5

## Phoenix 12 20 .380 10

## Utah 10 22 .303 12

## Monday's Results

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## College Rankings

## The Associated Press rankings (first-place votes from a panel of sportswriters and broadcasters) received through Jan. 7 total points based on 25-34-43-52 services rankings:

## Record Pts Pts

## 1. Kansas (45) 15-0 1,568 3

## 2. Georgetown (14) 15-0 1,532 3

## 3. Michigan (13) 14-1 1,485 5

## 4. Oklahoma (11) 14-1 1,478 6

## 5. Missouri (7) 13-1 1,287 7

## 6. Syracuse 13-0 1,273 1

## 7. UCLA 12-2 1,158 10

## 8. Illinois 11-1 1,127 14

## 9. Georgia Tech 11-0 1,098 12

## 10. Duke 10-2 1,081 13

## 11. Louisville 10-2 947 8

## 12. Arizona 10-2 877 14

## 13. Indiana 10-1 855 9

## 14. LSU 9-2 787 11

## 15. St. John's 10-2 684 16

## 16. Minnesota 11-0 557 18

## 17. St. Louis 9-2 541 19

## 18. Arizona 9-2 541 19

## 19. UCLA 9-2 541 19

## 20. Georgetown 9-2 541 19

## 21. St. Louis 9-2 541 19

## 22. Oregon St. 11-2 509 23

## 23. Loyola Mountm. 12-1 493 22

## 24. Alabama 9-1 477 25

## 25. Xavier, Ohio 9-1 477 25

## Selected College Scores

## EAST

## Cornell 76, N.C. Greensboro 56

## Marist 85, Brooklyn Col. 54

## St. Louis 75, Colgate 52

## SOUTH

## Alabama 83, South Florida 64

## Appalachian St. 80, W. Carolina 72

## Clemson 81, Davidson 54

## Cincinnati 82, Liberty 64

## Florida A&amp;M 77, Delaware St. 73

## Florida St. 104, Jacksonville 99

## Georgia 63, East Carolina 56

## LSU 111, Tennessee 94

## Louisiana Tech 66, W. Louisiana 67

## Miami 70, St. John's 61

## North Carolina 71, Wake Forest 66

## Oklahoma St. 80, Oklahoma 59

## Richmond 76, James Madison 59

## St. Charles 82, Howard 77

## St. John's 72, Kentucky 61

## SW Louisiana 71, Cent. Florida 61

## Virginia Tech 71, Va. Commonwealth 68

## MIDWEST

## Brooklyn 77, Drake 68

## Indiana 69, Michigan 67

## Kansas 76, Nebraska 65

## North Carolina 71, Wake Forest 66

## St. Charles 82, Howard 77

## St. John's 72, Kentucky 61

## SW Louisiana 71, Cent. Florida 61

## Virginia Tech 71, Va. Commonwealth 68

## WEST

## E. Washington 76, Gonzaga 55

## New Mexico St. 80, New Mexico 62

## College Standings

## Through Sunday, Jan. 7

## American South Conference

## W L Pct

## SW Louisiana 0 0 1.000 1



## OBSERVER

## Czarist Ambitions

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—There is talk of creating a "homeless czar." The position was mentioned to me by a well-connected Republican. He knows of my ambition to replace Dan Quayle on the ticket in 1992. "Get yourself a czarism," he counseled. "Like Bennett."

Bennett is William J., whose official title is much too long and too dull to be permitted to clutter up this space. He glories, however, in the unofficial title of "drug czar" and hopes to glory in it all the way to the White House unless well-connected sign readers are misreading the signs he is emitting.

Last month, for instance, he went to Harvard to denounce "intellectuals."

Once office-seekers had to denounce only "pseudo-intellectuals" to win the yahoo-and-dimwit vote, but George Bush's 1988 campaign put the boot into genuine intellect by berating the entire state of Massachusetts for harboring good educational facilities.

Bennett can hardly do less if he hopes to match Quayle's un-intellectual qualifications for the vice presidency in 1992, and he did a little more by doing it at Harvard. A little more was required of Bennett, for he has not only a fairly decent education, but had some of it — aha! — Harvard.

Still, the United States may forgive a man a youthful fling at the world's Harvard if he can show that maturity has mended his ways.

And what title better than "drug czar" gives him the chance to prove that he has outgrown intellectuality and discovered the salutary social effect of packed prisons?

Being a "homeless czar" would be a feather job, as I told the well-connected Republican. Was he feeling me out on behalf of the president? President Bush is also Bush of the CIA, remember, and fond of the well-cloaked maneuver.

My questions must be as discreet as his overture, if overture this was. Would a "homeless czar" for instance, be required to sleep on heat rays?

Oh, once or twice, maybe, when the appointment was brand new and the networks were still interested in a little footage about the war on homelessness.

There would, then, be a war on homelessness?

Very likely. How could intractable domestic problems be dealt with except with the most bellicose rhetoric? We had made war on poverty. War on drugs. War on homelessness seemed a sensible way to proceed just now.

Did I guess correctly that as there was no money to finance the war on drugs, there wouldn't be any money either to finance the war on homelessness?

"You are reading my lips," said the well-connected Republican. The czar must mobilize public opinion so all America could pitch in and end homelessness. He might make well-publicized appearances at tenant evictions to be photographed sympathizing with the freshly unhoused before facing the camera and saying, "Just pay the rent."

This seems unlikely to push me ahead of either Bennett or Quayle in a competition for the vice presidency in 1992.

"True," said the well-connected Republican, "but there will be splendid photo opportunities at Christmas and Thanksgiving."

The homeless czar will inevitably have to appear to lead, but the traditional turkey and yams sound bites that make all viewing America feel wonderful about the homeless and their young ones not being forgotten by Santa and the Great Turkey.

Had he not said "Great Turkey" the absurdity of this particular czarism might not have become obvious so quickly. The job would be political death.

Homelessness was boring to the public. The czar would get two dull photo ops per year: serving turkey and cranberry sauce, and maybe one more on winter's coldest night bringing a blanket to a homeless nonagenarian.

Why would anybody even think of creating a homeless czar? The well-connected Republican said well, when there's a problem people want something done about, and you have no idea what to do about it, naming a czar is an exciting way to do nothing about it.

Of course a czar might persuade the Japanese to invest in housing our homeless, but they'd probably make a profit at it, which would infuriate the voters.

New York Times Service

## George Sand and Old Chop-Chop

By Patricia Corbett

PARIS—"This is rock 'n' roll," shouts an exasperated James Lapine to an uncomprehending crowd of French actors. "This is heavy metal, this is Mick Jagger!"

His translator, either not getting the message or not willing to deliver it, applies a diplomatic gloss: "Vous êtes des grands privilégiés." "You are extremely privileged people."

The scene is the Château Dampiere, a moated 17th-century castle in the Chevreuse valley near Paris, where Lapine is directing his first feature film, "Impromptu," about the love affair between the French writer George Sand and the Polish composer and pianist Frédéric Chopin. What has caused Lapine's comic, ironic directing style to unravel is the first big scene involving another great composer-pianist who figures in the plot, the Hungarian cult figure Franz Liszt, played by Julian Sands.

Liszt has been invited to perform at the radical-chic Paris salon of the Baroness Laginsky, where the audience is captivated. The stage instructions demand that the ladies "eyes fill with infatuation, their lips part moistly, they press their fans to their heaving bosoms," as the fire-eating pianist tears into his "Mazurka." (According to the poet Alfred de Musset, Liszt played "with his hands, with his elbows, with his chin, with his nose. Anything that can hammer, hammer.") Instead, the extras compose their features into expressions of polite approval, a composure that makes Lapine lose his.

While new to cinema, Lapine has had extensive experience directing for the stage. A playwright as well, he collaborated with Stephen Sondheim in the creation of two hit musicals—"Sunday in the Park With George," for which the two shared the 1984 Pulitzer Prize for drama, and "The Woods"—and directed both for Broadway.

For two of his film's principal characters, Liszt's mistress, Countess Marie d'Agoult, and Alfred de Musset, Lapine chose Americans who had worked with him in "Sunday." Sandette Foster, a French actress, played Liszt for the other leads, but he chose young actors with extensive theatrical experience and impressive if not necessarily extensive resumes. Judy Davis, an Australian best known internationally for her work in "My Brilliant Career" and "Passage to India," plays Sand. The composers Chopin and Liszt are both portrayed by Englishmen, Hugh Harris (of "Maurice") and Sands (of "A Room With a View" and "Gothic").

"I always thought I wanted to direct a movie," says Lapine. The problem was finding a good script. He once wrote a somewhat autobiographical screenplay involving the world, about a photographer who photographed scars. "It had an edge," he says, "but the California studios weren't looking for edges."



Judy Davis as George Sand — a Madama of the 1830s?

Opportunity finally came from a different direction. Lapine, it happens, is married to a screenwriter, Sarah Kernochan, who collaborated in the movie adaptation of "9½ Weeks" and wrote the screenplay for "Dancer." In 1988, when the Writers Guild of America went on strike, she found herself with time on her hands. "She had been a gym for hire for the past six years," Lapine recalls, "so I encouraged her to use the time to do something for herself." Within a few months, Kernochan concocted this romantic comedy, with borrowings from Sand herself, Heinrich Heine and other contemporaries.

Kernochan, who is on the "Impromptu" set as an extra, describes her screenplay as "a free association of a personal nature based on a historical theme." She does not pretend that the script precisely details Sand's literary output or mirrors her political commitment. It speculates about a poorly documented period at the start of Chopin and Sand's idyllic, around 1838. Only a note ("On your adores") survives.

The cigar-smoking, cross-dressing Sand's vigorous courtship of Chopin is the centerpiece in a circle of ill-matched lovers, including Liszt (then involved with Marie d'Agoult), Musset, and the painter Eugene Delacroix. Kernochan found her key to the frenzied revolutionary climate of the period and its idealistic protagonists in her own

experience of the 1960s. "It reminds me," she said, "of the Aquarian generation." (One cast member calls the movie the "Big Chill" of the 1830s.) A period ensemble piece, "Impromptu" addresses a delightful, patently insoluble question: "How do complicated people find a simple way of loving?"

The project captured the imagination of Stuart Oken, a young Chicago producer enamored of the musical theater, who has two major films already to his credit, "About Last Night..." and "Queens Logic." Oken's main concern, he says, is "giving James a chance to realize his vision and become a movie director."

No one quite knows quite what fate to expect for "Impromptu." Oken thinks it will appeal as a "Sean Penn and Madonna story of the 1830s." About the only thing that can safely be said about it at this stage is that it probably would have amused Sand, whose affairs were a constant source of inspiration to herself as well as other writers. And perhaps the spirited promoter of countless madcap amateur theatricals — featuring the Piffles (Sand and her children), dear old Chop-Chop (Chopin) and the Cretins (Liszt and d'Agoult) — might even be tempted to join in the antics.

Patricia Corbett, a Europe-based writer, wrote this for The New York Times.

## PEOPLE

## Dawn Steel 'Escapes'

With her left leg in an ankle-to-thigh brace and a smile on her face, Dawn Steel resigned as president of Columbia Pictures. "You don't resign from these jobs, you escape from them," she said. "I feel like I've been let out of a cage." The handwriting has been on the wall since Sony purchased Columbia Pictures Entertainment last fall and hired the independent producers Peter Guber and Jon Peters to run the company. Steel, 43, is expected to set up her own production company at another major studio. She is being pursued by Warner Brothers, Universal and Walt Disney Studios. Steel injured ligaments and cartilage in her leg in a skiing accident 10 days ago and said she is concentrating on therapy to try to avoid surgery and probably will not be making any career decisions for a month or so. She held the highest executive position ever reached by a woman in the film industry from October 1987, when she replaced David Putnam.

Westab strengthened its status as a Royal Breakfast Cereal by adding Prince Charles to its list of official royal consumers of the stuff. Charles has issued the cereal one of his personal "warrants," which means it can promote itself as being certified by the royal family after having supplied the family for at least three years. Westab made it onto the Queen Mother's warrant list in 1973 and Queen Elizabeth II gave it her seal of approval two years later. The latest list brings the total of Charles' warrants to 108, compared to more than 700 granted by the queen, 222 by the Queen Mother and 45 by Prince Philip. The warrants, allowing firms to style themselves "By Appointment" to the Royal Household, are awarded by the Royal Household Trademark's Warrants Committee. They are reviewed every decade. How and when does Charles like his Westab? It's none of your business. "A firm can't give you that kind of information. It's between the firm and the royal household," said a spokeswoman for Buckingham Palace.

Don Henley and Glenn Frey have settled a decade-old feud and will reunite the Eagles, the popular band that epitomized California rock music in the 1970s, according to the Hollywood Reporter. The singer-songwriters will regroup this spring to record an album likely to be followed by a concert tour, the trade publication said. It wasn't clear if other former Eagles members would reunite with Henley and Frey. Joe Walsh, Don Felder and Timothy B. Schmit were in the band when the Eagles broke up in 1981. The Eagles won three Grammy Awards, including best record in 1977 for "Hotel California."

The National Book Critics Circle issued its nominations for the most distinguished books published in 1989. In the fiction category they included "Spartina," by John Casey, which won the National Book Award for fiction in November; "Billy Bathgate," by E.L. Doctorow; "The Mumbo Kings Play Songs of Love," by Oscar Hijuelos; "Ordinary Love, and Good Will," by Jane Smiley, and "The Joy Luck Club," by Amy Tan. Nominations were made in four other categories. Awards are to be voted on by the board on Feb. 12 and presented at New York University on March 8.

Two disc jockeys brought a 15-foot reproduction of Elvis Presley's head to Graceland, the singer's former residence, on the day he would have turned 55. Graceland managers were not amused. The head, which had been part of a float in the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California, briefly joined fans gathered outside the white-columned residence Monday. The disc jockeys, who brought the head, Brian Phelps and Marc Thompson of station KLOS in Los Angeles, were banned from Graceland last year for using hidden microphones to broadcast from inside the residence, a spokesman said. Told to move on, the disc jockeys took the flatbed truck carrying the head to a nearby parking lot and broadcast for about an hour.

In an innovative deal, Salomon Brothers used Swedish foreign aid to retire \$245 million of Costa Rican foreign debt. This enabled Costa Rica to preserve 210,000 acres of tropical forest as a national park. In recognition of Salomon's role in the "debt-for-nature" deal, scientists named 11 recently discovered types of wasps for Salomon employees, among them *gubernator*, named for John Gubernator, Salomon CEO.

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